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LEGISLATIVE HISTORY

Public Law 691--77th Congress

Chapter 540--2d Session

S. 2322

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DIGEST OF PUBLIC LAW 691

COOPERATION OF RECLAMATION BUREAU AND FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION ON SETTLEMENT PROJECTS. Continues for the fiscal year 1943 the authority for cooperation of the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in settlement of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects.

INDEX AND SUMMARY OF HISTORY ON S. 2322

February 26, 1942	S. 2322 was introduced by Senator Wheeler and was referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry. Print of the bill as introduced.
June 11, 1942	Senate Committee reported S. 2322 without amendment. Senate Report 1487. Print of the bill as reported.
June 15, 1942	S. 2322 was discussed and passed the Senate as reported.
June 16, 1942	S. 2322 was referred to the House Committee on the Public Lands. Print of the bill as referred.
July 9, 1942	House Committee reported S. 2322 with amendments. House Report 2326. Print of the bill as reported.
July 21, 1942	S. 2322 was discussed and passed the House as reported.
July 27, 1942	Senate concurred in the House amendments.
August 1, 1942	Approved. Public Law 691



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 88

WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1942

No. 40

Senate

(Legislative day of Friday, February 13, 1942)

The Senate met at 12 o'clock noon, on the expiration of the recess.

The Reverend Charles W. F. Smith, canon, Washington Cathedral, Washington, D. C., offered the following prayer:

Almighty God, who dost measure the waters in the hollow of Thy hand, who weighest the mountains in a balance, and to whom the nations are as the drop of a bucket: Thou rememberest our frame; Thou knowest that we are but dust. Have mercy upon us, for Thou art our Father. Before Thee we stand as children seeking Thy guidance, Thy provision, Thy love. In our darkness, light Thou our way. In our confusion, clear Thou our path. In our fear, take our hands in Thine. Send Thy gracious Spirit into our midst that we may be calm before every phantom of terror and bold to dispel every threat of force. Do Thou go with us and show us the way we should walk in, for Thou art our God for ever and ever; Thou shalt be our guide unto death. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

On request of Mr. HILL, and by unanimous consent, the reading of the Journal of the proceedings of the calendar day Wednesday, February 25, 1942, was dispensed with, and the Journal was approved.

MESSAGES FROM THE PRESIDENT

Messages in writing from the President of the United States submitting nominations were communicated to the Senate by Mr. Miller, one of his secretaries.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Swanson, one of its clerks, announced that the House had disagreed to the amendment of the Senate to the bill (H. R. 5945) granting the consent of Congress to a compact entered into by the States of Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska with respect to the use of the waters of the Republican River Basin; asked a conference with the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. WHITE, Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, Mr. MURDOCK, Mr.

SHORT, and Mr. WINTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the conference.

The message also announced that the House had passed a bill (H. R. 6531) to suspend the effectiveness during the existing national emergency of tariff duties on scrap iron, scrap steel, and non-ferrous-metal scrap, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate.

ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The message further announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the enrolled bill (H. R. 5880) to abolish certain fees charged by clerks of the district courts; and to exempt defendants in condemnation proceedings from the payment of filing fees in certain instances, and it was signed by the Vice President.

CALL OF THE ROLL

Mr. HILL. I suggest the absence of a quorum.

The VICE PRESIDENT. The clerk will call the roll.

The Chief Clerk called the roll, and the following Senators answered to their names:

Aiken	Gerry	O'Mahoney
Austin	Gillette	Overton
Bailey	Glass	Radcliffe
Ball	Green	Reed
Bankhead	Guffey	Reynolds
Barbour	Gurney	Rosier
Barkley	Hayden	Russell
Burbo	Herring	Schwartz
Bone	Hill	Shipstead
Brewster	Holman	Smathers
Brown	Hughes	Stewart
Bulow	Johnson, Calif.	Taft
Bunker	Johnson, Colo.	Thomas, Idaho
Burton	Kilgore	Thomas, Okla.
Byrd	La Follette	Thomas, Utah
Capper	Langer	Tobey
Caraway	McCarran	Truman
Chavez	McKellar	Tunnell
Clark, Idaho	McNary	Tydings
Clark, Mo.	Maloney	Van Nuys
Connally	Maybank	Walsh
Danaher	Millikin	Wheeler
Davis	Murray	White
Downey	Norris	Wiley
Doxey	Nye	
Ellender	O'Daniel	

Mr. HILL. I announce that the Senator from New Mexico [Mr. HATCH], the Senator from Utah [Mr. MURDOCK], and the Senator from South Carolina [Mr.

SMITH] are absent from the Senate because of illness.

The Senators from Florida [Mr. ANDREWS and Mr. PEPPER], the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. CHANDLER], the Senator from Georgia [Mr. GEORGE], the Senator from Oklahoma [Mr. LEE], the Senator from Illinois [Mr. LUCAS], the Senator from Arizona [Mr. McFARLAND], the Senators from New York [Mr. MEAD and Mr. WAGNER], the Senator from Arkansas [Mr. SPENCER], and the Senator from Washington [Mr. WALLGREN] are necessarily absent.

Mr. AUSTIN. The Senator from New Hampshire [Mr. BRIDGES] is absent as a result of injury and illness.

The Senator from Illinois [Mr. BROOKS], the Senator from Nebraska [Mr. BUTLER], the Senator from Massachusetts [Mr. LODGE], and the Senator from Indiana [Mr. WILLIS] are necessarily absent.

The Senator from Michigan [Mr. VANDENBERG] is absent on official business.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Seventy-six Senators have answered to their names. A quorum is present.

PETITIONS

Petitions, etc., were presented, and referred as indicated:

By Mr. GREEN:

A joint resolution of the Legislature of Rhode Island; to the Committee on Finance:

"House Joint Resolution 685

"Joint resolution requesting the Senators from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States to use their best efforts to have passed H. R. No. 4, being an act, entitled 'An act to provide more adequate compensation for certain dependents of World War veterans'

"Whereas there is now pending in the Congress of the United States of America, an extremely important bill, known as H. R. 4, being an act, entitled 'An act to provide more adequate compensation for certain dependents of World War veterans,' which act has already passed the lower body of Congress and is now in the Senate Finance Committee: Now, therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Senators from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States be, and they hereby are, respectfully requested to use their best efforts to have en-

acted into law H. R. No. 4, being the act, entitled "An act to provide more adequate compensation for certain dependents of World War veterans"; and be it further

"Resolved, That the secretary of state is hereby authorized to transmit duly certified copies of this resolution to the Senators from Rhode Island in the Congress of the United States of America."

By Mr. CAPPER:

A resolution adopted by the stockholders of the Decatur County National Farm Loan Association, of Oberlin, Kans., favoring the enactment of legislation to continue the 3½ percent interest rate on Federal land bank and Land Bank Commissioner loans for a period of 5 years; to the Committee on Banking and Currency.

PROHIBITION OF THE MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN WAR EMERGENCY

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a resolution recently adopted by the official board of the Woodbine Methodist Church, Woodbine, Kans., urging that the grains now used in the manufacture of alcoholic beverages be diverted to purposes which will better serve the needs of the present war emergency. I believe this to be a suggestion worthy of the most serious consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

A PETITION TO OUR CONGRESSMEN

So many factories and business firms, both large and small, have been compelled to discontinue the manufacture of their usual products and turn aside to the production of arms, guns, tanks, planes, and other necessities of war that it has brought a real hardship upon most of our people by denying them many of the very necessities of life and business.

Yet there has been very little curtailment in the brewing and distilling of intoxicating alcoholic beverages. The manufacture of these various liquors require millions of bushels of food grains and sugar sorely needed for food for our livestock and our people and our Allies.

We, therefore, the official board of the Woodbine Methodist Church representing about 300 members and constituents assembled in regular session on January 26, 1942, go on record as being greatly opposed to a continuance of such conditions and we sincerely petition, you our Representatives in the National Legislature, and our President, Franklin D. Roosevelt, to use your influence and vote to bring about the absolute prohibition of the manufacture, transportation, and sale of all hard liquors and malt beverages for beverage purposes throughout the duration of this war. We further desire that you cause a copy of these resolutions to be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD.

Respectfully submitted,

CHAS. L. RUHLEN,

President.

LOUIS C. WESTRUP,

Secretary.

Mr. REED. Mr. President, I ask leave to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a petition or resolution regarding the manufacture, sale, and transportation of hard liquors and malt beverages throughout the duration of the war. This resolution was adopted by the official board of the Woodbine Methodist Church, of Woodbine, Kans., and was signed by Charles L. Ruhlen,

president, and Louis C. Westrup, secretary.

There being no objection, the resolution was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed in the RECORD. [For text of resolution referred to, see the foregoing identical resolution presented by Mr. CAPPER.]

RESOLUTION OF HAWKINSVILLE (GA.) ROTARY CLUB—LABOR LEGISLATION

Mr. RUSSELL presented a telegram from the Hawkinsville (Ga.) Rotary Club embodying a resolution which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

HAWKINSVILLE, GA., February 26, 1942.

RICHARD B. RUSSELL,

United States Senator,

Washington, D. C.:

The Hawkinsville Rotary Club unanimously passed today the following resolution:

"Resolved, That the Congress pass legislation removing the restrictions from the labor laws so that laborers may work any necessary number of hours during the present emergency."

"Resolved further, That the Congress pass without delay legislation prohibiting strikes during the present emergency and affixing drastic penalties for its violation."

"Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to the Senators from this State and the Congressman from this district."

HAWKINSVILLE ROTARY CLUB.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 6328. A bill for the relief of certain disbursing officers of the Army of the United States and for the settlement of individual claims approved by the War Department; without amendment (Rept. No. 1141).

By Mr. TUNNELL, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 221. A bill for the relief of the Beacon Oyster Co.; with amendments (Rept. No. 1142).

By Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 1535. A bill for the relief of the estate of John J. Murray; without amendment (Rept. No. 1143);

H. R. 2120. A bill for the relief of John H. Durnil; without amendment (Rept. No. 1144);

H. R. 2430. A bill for the relief of John Huff; without amendment (Rept. No. 1145);

H. R. 4896. A bill for the relief of David B. Byrne; without amendment (Rept. No. 1146); and

H. R. 5478. A bill for the relief of Nell Mahoney; without amendment (Rept. No. 1147).

By Mr. O'MAHONEY, from the Committee on Public Lands and Surveys:

H. R. 2320. A bill to accept the cession by the States of North Carolina and Tennessee of exclusive jurisdiction over the lands embraced within the Great Smoky Mountains National Park, and for other purposes; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1148).

PRODUCTION OF INDUSTRIAL AND SYNTHETIC ALCOHOL AND SYNTHETIC RUBBER—REPORT OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. TYDINGS. From the Committee to Audit and Control the Contingent Expenses of the Senate, in the absence of the Senator from Illinois [Mr. Lucas] and at his request, I report back favorable, with an additional amendment, Senate Resolution 224, which was sub-

mitted by the Senator from Iowa [Mr. GILLETTE] February 17, 1942, and which provides for a special Senate committee to inquire into the rubber and kindred situations. As soon as it is appropriate to do so I shall ask for the consideration of the resolution.

BILLS INTRODUCED

Bills were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 2316. A bill to provide for the placing in Gallinger Hospital of a memorial to George Earle Chamberlain; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

By Mr. ELLENDER:

S. 2317. A bill for the relief of Lillian La-Bauve Linney; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. DOWNEY:

S. 2318. A bill for the relief of Primo Giordanengo and Angle Giordanengo; to the Committee on Claims.

S. 2319. A bill to provide for the appointment of a district judge for the northern district of California in order to fill a vacancy in the office of an additional district judge heretofore authorized for such district; and

S. 2320. A bill to provide compensation for personnel sustaining disease or injury while performing civilian defense duty, and to provide indemnities to the beneficiaries of such personnel in certain cases; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

S. 2321. A bill granting the consent of Congress to the State of Minnesota to construct, maintain, and operate a free highway bridge across the Mississippi River at or near the village of Brooklyn Center; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. WHEELER:

S. 2322. A bill to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 6531) to suspend the effectiveness during the existing national emergency of tariff duties on scrap iron, scrap steel, and non-ferrous-metal scrap was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Finance.

EXTENSION OF BENEFITS OF TITLE II OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT

Mr. SMATHERS submitted the following resolution (S. Res. 226), which was referred to the Committee on Finance:

Whereas various legislative proposals to extend the benefits of title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, to employees of States, political subdivisions thereof, and instrumentalities of States or political subdivisions are now pending in the Congress; and

Whereas many of such employees are now members of State or local government retirement systems and have made substantial contributions from their salaries to the funds used to finance such systems; and

Whereas should title II of the Social Security Act, as amended, be so amended as to extend its benefits to such employees, it is probable that several of the State and local government retirement systems would be abolished; and

Whereas the continuance of the possibility of abolition of such systems is adversely affecting the morale and efficiency of such employees: Therefore be it

Resolved, That it is the sense of the Senate that it will not favorably consider any legis-



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 26 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942

Mr. WHEELER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

A BILL

To remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of August 7, 1939 (Public, Numbered 307,
4 Seventy-sixth Congress, first session), as amended by the
5 Act of June 17, 1940 (Public, Numbered 636, Seventy-sixth
6 Congress, third session), and as amended by the Act of May
7 28, 1941 (Public, Numbered 77, Seventy-seventh Congress,
8 first session), is hereby further amended by striking out "dur-
9 ing the fiscal year 1942".

A BILL

To remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects.

By Mr. WHEELER

FEBRUARY 26 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942
Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

and thus make available additional overland transportation facilities for those areas further removed from the source of supply;

(4) That the Government require the immediate utilization of all alternative transportation facilities such as additional tanker use, inland waterways, barges, reversing of pipe line flow to bring additional gasoline into the eastern seaboard, and either to grant supplying companies a sufficient increase in price to compensate for the additional cost of overland transportation, as compared to tanker transportation, or to subsidize the railroads to the extent of such difference in cost;

(5) That the present plan of card rationing is thoroughly unsound and has already led to wholesale charges of cheating on the part of the motoring public, will result in economic pressure by the customer on the gasoline retailer to evade its provisions, and will not secure an equitable distribution of gasoline to the motoring public; that dealer rationing for the 2 months since March 19, has worked fairly and adequately, that there have been no complaints from any source concerning its operation, and that the Office of Price Administration has itself conceded that the success of rationing is dependent entirely upon the retailer, and that dealer rationing offers the only fair method of rationing, and should be continued as the exclusive method.

JOHN DRESSLER, *President*.

RATIONING OF GASOLINE—PROTESTS FROM CHAMBERS OF COMMERCE IN KANSAS

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I present and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a protest from the Chamber of Commerce of Neodesha, Kans., against rationing of gasoline in the Central States, where there are surplus supplies of gasoline and more than adequate refining facilities to meet all demands.

This statement points out that drivers in this section of the Nation already are voluntarily cutting down driving mileages, thereby conserving rubber.

Voluntary rationing already is in effect, both on tires and gasoline.

The statement reads:

It now appears that instead of appreciation being shown of this patriotic cooperation on the part of the public, they are to be punished in the States where gasoline is plentiful to soothe the spirits of our eastern brothers, where everybody understands there is sound reason for rationing.

There being no objection, the communication was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
Neodesha, Kans., June 1, 1942.

HON. HAROLD L. ICKES.
HON. THOS. D. WINTER.
HON. CLYDE M. REED.
HON. ARTHUR CAPPER.
MR. LEON HENDERSON.
MR. DONALD NELSON.

DEAR SIRS: Under date of March 10, 1942, we addressed a letter to most of you whose names appear in this heading, protesting the rationing of gasoline in centrally located States, where a surplus of gasoline is in storage and where refineries are not now operating nearly up to capacity.

Through the courtesy and, we believe, sound judgment of Senator CAPPER, our letter was read and discussed before the Senate and made a matter of record.

At a special called meeting of the Industrial Committee of the Neodesha Chamber of Commerce, it was unanimously voted to

communicate again with you concerning the matter of gasoline rationing in the Central States.

Because of recent statements accredited to Leon Henderson's office and other administrative offices to the effect that rationing of gasoline might become general in the near future, we again wish to offer our objections to such a move and to assure you that nothing has been said or done to convince us that such restriction is justified here. It has been said that its purpose is to conserve rubber. We have not been told for what purpose the rubber is to be conserved. No announcement has been made that the Government expects to take the tires away from motorists in the East, where gasoline is now being rationed. The tires motorists are using are for the most part unfit for Army vehicles. A vast amount of used rubber is now in store-rooms or junk yards; estimates run as high as a million tons.

We predicted in our letter of March 10 that the rubber shortage would result in a fast decline in the number of passenger cars in service. To a great extent that has already come true. But what is more evident as a matter of record is that voluntary rationing is already in effect, both on tires and gasoline. It now appears that instead of appreciation being shown of this patriotic cooperation on the part of the public, they are to be punished in the States where gasoline is plentiful to soothe the spirits of our eastern brothers, where everybody understands there is sound reason for rationing.

In the more thinly settled sections of the Midwest, transportation by automobile is depended on to a much greater extent than in the more densely populated eastern States. We believe it would result in lowering the morale of the people in Kansas.

Finally, we believe that rationing of gasoline in these States, where refineries cannot dispose of the gasoline they must make if they are to produce critical war materials, more especially fuel oil, will result in economic loss; that it will be very unpopular in this area, therefore difficult to administer. We again ask your influence to prevent this from actually being put into effect.

Very respectfully yours,

J. B. OWENS,

Chairman, Industrial Committee.

Mr. CAPPER. Mr. President, I also present and ask unanimous consent to have printed in the RECORD and appropriately referred a telegram from the chamber of commerce, of Winfield, Kans.

There being no objection, the telegram was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

WINFIELD, KANS. June 10, 1942.

HON. ARTHUR CAPPER,
United States Senate,

Washington, D. C.:

Our board of directors has instructed me to inform you that they are unanimously against the rationing of gasoline in the Middle West oil-producing States, and respectfully request that you use your influence to prevent such action by our Federal Government.

R. A. BROOKS,

Secretary, Chamber of Commerce.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES

The following reports of committees were submitted:

By Mr. GURNEY, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 2442. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to approve a standard design for a service flag; with amendments (Rept. No. 1454).

By Mr. HUGHES, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 2195. A bill conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Charles E. Salmon; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1458);

H. R. 1349. A bill for the relief of Annie Brown; without amendment (Rept. No. 1455);

H. R. 5610. A bill for the relief of G. H. Condon, M. E. Cannon, W. J. Esterle, C. C. Gasaway, James F. Retallack, and L. G. Yinger; without amendment (Rept. No. 1456); and

H. R. 6184. A bill for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ball; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1457).

By Mr. ROSIER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 2363. A bill for the relief of Percy Ray Greer, a minor; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1461);

S. 2461. A bill for the relief of Minnie C. Sanders; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1462);

H. R. 6410. A bill for the relief of Alex Gamble; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1460); and

H. R. 6598. A bill for the relief of Leanna Stright; without amendment (Rept. No. 1459).

By Mr. CAPPER, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 780. A bill for the relief of Harvey C. Artis; without amendment (Rept. No. 1463);

H. R. 3173. A bill to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Mrs. Charles O. DeFord; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1467);

H. R. 3402. A bill for the relief of Catherine R. Johnson; without amendment (Rept. No. 1464);

H. R. 6597. A bill for the relief of A. Mack Dodd and Henry Dodd; without amendment (Rept. No. 1465); and

H. R. 6676. A bill for the relief of F. A. Holmes, former United States disbursing clerk for the State of Illinois; without amendment (Rept. No. 1466).

By Mr. SPENCER, from the Committee on Claims:

H. R. 5526. A bill for the relief of James E. Savage; without amendment (Rept. No. 1468);

H. R. 6077. A bill for the relief of Edward P. Reilly; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1470); and

H. R. 6349. A bill for the relief of Jeff Roberts; without amendment (Rept. No. 1469).

By Mr. ELLENDER, from the Committee on Claims:

S. 2551. A bill for the relief of Vernon Van Zandt; without amendment (Rept. No. 1471);

H. R. 3352. A bill for the relief of Alice W. Miller; without amendment (Rept. No. 1472); and

H. R. 5938. A bill for the relief of A. H. Larzelere; without amendment (Rept. No. 1473).

By Mr. McFARLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary:

S. 481. A bill to regulate and codify existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and usage of the flag of the United States of America; with an amendment (Rept. No. 1476); and

H. J. Res. 303. Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America; with amendments (Rept. No. 1477).

By Mr. BURTON:

From the Committee on Immigration:

H. R. 2419. A bill for the relief of Chan Tsork-ying; without amendment (Rept. No. 1474); and

H. R. 5870. A bill to amend section 24 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917; without amendment (Rept. No. 1475).

From the Committee on the District of Columbia:

H. R. 6953. A bill to amend the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, as amended, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1480).

By Mr. THOMAS of Oklahoma, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 2545. A bill to promote the war effort by facilitating the planting of the full allotted acreage of cotton as recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture as the Nation's war goal; without amendment (Rept. No. 1478).

By Mr. BANKHEAD, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 2585. A bill to provide that loans on the 1942 crop of corn, wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts shall be made at a rate equal to the parity price; without amendment (Rept. No. 1479).

By Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry:

S. 2322. A bill to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects; without amendment (Rept. No. 1487).

By Mr. MCCARRAN, from the Committee on the District of Columbia:

S. 1622. A bill to authorize payment to janitors and custodians of the public schools of the District of Columbia for services rendered for local boards of the Selective Service System; without amendment (Rept. No. 1481);

S. 2316. A bill to provide for the placing in Gallinger Hospital of a memorial to George Earle Chamberlain; without amendment (Rept. No. 1482);

S. 2500. A bill relating to the assessment of tangible personal property in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; with amendments (Rept. No. 1486);

S. 2502. A bill relating to the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia; without amendment (Rept. No. 1483);

H. R. 6386. A bill to provide for an adjustment of salaries of the Metropolitan Police, the United States Park Police, the White House Police, and the members of the Fire Department of the District of Columbia, to conform with the increased cost of living in the District of Columbia, and also to conform with wages paid in many cities of the Nation; without amendment (Rept. No. 1484); and

H. R. 6925. A bill to provide additional compensation for Joseph Sharfstein, Esq., for professional services rendered the District of Columbia, and for other purposes; without amendment (Rept. No. 1485).

REPORTS ON DISPOSITION OF EXECUTIVE PAPERS

Mr. BARKLEY, from the Joint Select Committee on the Disposition of Executive Papers, to which were referred, for examination and recommendation, three lists of records transmitted to the Senate by the Archivist of the United States, which appeared to have no permanent value or historical interest, submitted reports thereon pursuant to law.

PRINTING ADDITIONAL COPIES OF HEARINGS ON 1942 REVENUE REVISION BILL

Mr. HAYDEN. Mr. President, from the Committee on Printing I report favorably, without amendment, House Concurrent Resolution 67, and ask unanimous consent for its present consideration.

There being no objection, the resolution (H. Con. Res. 67) was considered and agreed to, as follows:

Resolved by the House of Representatives (the Senate concurring), That, in accordance

with paragraph 3 of section 2 of the Printing Act approved March 1, 1907, the Committee on Ways and Means of the House of Representatives be, and is hereby, authorized and empowered to have printed for its use 3,000 additional copies of the hearings, held before said committee, on the bill entitled "Revenue Revision of 1942."

BILLS AND A JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 2587. A bill relating to the computation of retirement pay of personnel of the Light-house Service, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. SHIPSTEAD:

S. 2588. A bill for the relief of certain persons who suffered losses as the result of a fire in the State of Minnesota (with accompanying papers); to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. HOLMAN:

S. 2589. A bill relating to the garnishment of salaries or other compensation of civil officers and employees of the United States, its Territories or possessions, or the District of Columbia; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. CHANDLER (for himself and Mr. BARKLEY):

S. 2590. A bill to amend section 13 (d) of the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; to the Committee on Interstate Commerce.

By Mr. THOMAS of Utah:

S. 2591. A bill to authorize the exchange of lands between the War Department and the Department of the Interior; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2592. A bill to provide for the better administration of officer personnel of the Navy and Marine Corps during the existing war, and for other purposes; and

S. 2593. A bill to provide for the reimbursement of certain Navy personnel and former Navy personnel for personal property lost or damaged as a result of the fire which destroyed the Administration Building, Naval Operating Base, Norfolk, Va., on January 26, 1942; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. RUSSELL:

S. J. Res. 152 (by request). Joint resolution designating the third week of September of each year as "National Employ the Physically Handicapped Week"; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

RELIEF OF VIOLA DALE—RECOMMITTAL OF BILL

Mr. MCFARLAND. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that Senate bill 2186, for the relief of Viola Dale, now on the calendar, be recommitted to the Committee on Claims.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

HOUSE BILL AND JOINT RESOLUTION REFERRED

The following bill and joint resolution were each read twice by their titles and referred as indicated:

H. R. 3152. An act to suspend restrictions during the present war and for 1 year thereafter upon the service of certain officers of the Marine Corps in the Marine Corps Headquarters, Washington, D. C.; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

H. J. Res. 311. Joint resolution continuing the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation as an agency of the United States; to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry.

APPROPRIATIONS FOR DEPARTMENT OF LABOR, FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY, ETC.—AMENDMENT

Mr. LA FOLLETTE submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7181) making appropriations for the Department of Labor, the Federal Security Agency, and related independent agencies, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes, which was referred to the Committee on Appropriations and ordered to be printed, as follows:

On page 51, line 1, beginning with the figures "\$8,101,050", to strike out down through line 4, and insert in lieu thereof the following: "\$15,000,000, of which (1) not to exceed \$142,212 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Pay, etc., Commissioned Officers, Public Health Service,' and (2) not to exceed \$195,000 may be transferred to the appropriation 'Traveling Expenses, Federal Security Agency,' for the traveling expenses of the personnel of the Division of Venereal Diseases, which shall be in addition to the sum contained in such appropriation for such Division."

SPECIAL COMMITTEE TO INVESTIGATE GASOLINE AND FUEL-OIL SHORTAGES—LIMIT OF EXPENDITURES

Mr. MALONEY. Mr. President, as chairman of the Special Committee to Investigate Shortages of Gasoline, Fuel Oil, and Petroleum Products, I desire to make a brief statement on the subject of gasoline rationing, and particularly dealing with the petroleum shortage in the eastern and northeastern part of the United States. Senators will recall that last fall this committee undertook an investigation of the gasoline shortage, and, after brief hearings, submitted a report to the Senate.

The committee has since that time continued its work. We have made a survey of the tank-car situation of the country, and have been constantly engaged in the search for additional transportation facilities. The benefits of our study have been made available to the Office of the Petroleum Coordinator and the Office of Defense Transportation. We think that we have been helpful. Our work is not quite completed. Upon its completion, the committee will make a further report to the Senate.

Because of the seriousness of existing conditions, members of our committee feel that there is need for an immediate and careful examination of the oil and gasoline situation as it applies to the entire country. All Members of the Senate know of the widespread differences of opinion on this subject. Conflicting statements have been issued by various officials of the Government. The opinion of Congress on the question of gasoline rationing on a national scale is divided. Those engaged in the petroleum industry, including producers, wholesalers, retailers, and refiners, are at a loss as they attempt to make plans for the future. There is a threat to our national economy, and especially to thousands of people engaged in this industry. Operators of plants engaged in war production and men employed in war plants are greatly affected. There is danger that certain sections of the coun-



REMOVING THE TIME LIMIT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION AND THE FARM SECURITY ADMIN-
ISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARM UNITS ON PUBLIC
LANDS UNDER FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

JUNE 11, 1942.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. WHEELER, from the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany S. 2322]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2322) to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

A full explanation of the bill is incorporated in a report from the Department of Agriculture which is attached hereto.

APRIL 23, 1942.

Hon. ELLISON D. SMITH,

*Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,
United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: This is in reply to your letter of March 2, 1942, enclosing a copy of S. 2322 to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects.

This Department recommended the enactment of the act of August 7, 1939 (Public, No. 307, 76th Cong., 1st sess.), entitled "An act relating to the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects with funds furnished by the Farm Security Administration," for the following reasons:

It was the understanding of this Department that the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior was contemplating the opening of lands in various of its projects for entry under the provisions of the various acts of Congress pertaining to such lands. The Farm Security Administration of this Department wished to assist in the rehabilitation of a number of low-income families by making loans to them for general farm purposes and for the construction of permanent improvements on the units to be occupied by them on these projects of the Bureau of Reclamation. It was realized, however, that the low-income farm families

available would not possess the required capital or the equivalent in usable farm implements, as provided for in the regulations of the Bureau of Reclamation, and it was desired that any loan made to those families might be considered as meeting, in whole or in part, such requirement of the Bureau of Reclamation. Furthermore, in order to secure the amount loaned by the Farm Security Administration to an entryman, it was proposed to take from him a mortgage covering the unit which he was occupying. If the entryman failed to meet the requirements of the reclamation homestead laws, however, the entry would be canceled and the mortgage held by the Farm Security Administration would thereby become inoperative. It was recommended, therefore, that, in such event, a subsequent entryman would be required, as a prerequisite to his occupation of the unit under the reclamation homestead laws, to assume the payment of the value of the improvements made by the previous entryman or entrymen (appraised at the time the new entryman took possession) and to enter into a mortgage contract with the Farm Security Administration securing such indebtedness.

The enactment of the act of August 7, 1939 (Public, No. 307, 76th Cong., 1st sess.), authorized putting such plan into effect, and pursuant to that act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture entered into an agreement to carry out the plan authorized. The act of June 17, 1940 (Public, No. 636, 76th Cong., 3d sess.), amended the act of August 7, 1939, by extending the time limit until the expiration of the fiscal year 1941, and the act of May 28, 1941 (Public, No. 77, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), further amended the act of August 7, 1939, by extending the time limit until the expiration of the fiscal year 1942. S. 2322 proposes to remove the time limit by striking the time-limit provision.

The act of August 7, 1939, as originally proposed for consideration by the Congress, did not contain any time limitation, and the act of June 17, 1940, as introduced and recommended by this Department, proposed to remove the time limitation from the act of August 7, 1939, rather than to extend it for 1 year. In view of the fact that the plan authorized by these acts is working out to the satisfaction of the departments concerned, and, each year, is aiding in the rehabilitation of a number of low-income families, it is recommended that S. 2322 be given favorable consideration by the committee. The legislation, if enacted, will not involve additional appropriations.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

GROVER B. HILL,
Assistant Secretary.

○

Calendar No. 1531

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2322

[Report No. 1487]



IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

FEBRUARY 26 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942

Mr. WHEELER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 11, 1942

Reported by Mr. WHEELER, without amendment

A BILL

To remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of August 7, 1939 (Public, Numbered 307,
4 Seventy-sixth Congress, first session), as amended by the
5 Act of June 17, 1940 (Public, Numbered 636, Seventy-sixth
6 Congress, third session), and as amended by the Act of May
7 28, 1941 (Public, Numbered 77, Seventy-seventh Congress,
8 first session), is hereby further amended by striking out “dur-
9 ing the fiscal year 1942”.

77TH CONGRESS
2^D Session

S. 2322

[Report No. 1487]

A BILL

To remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects.

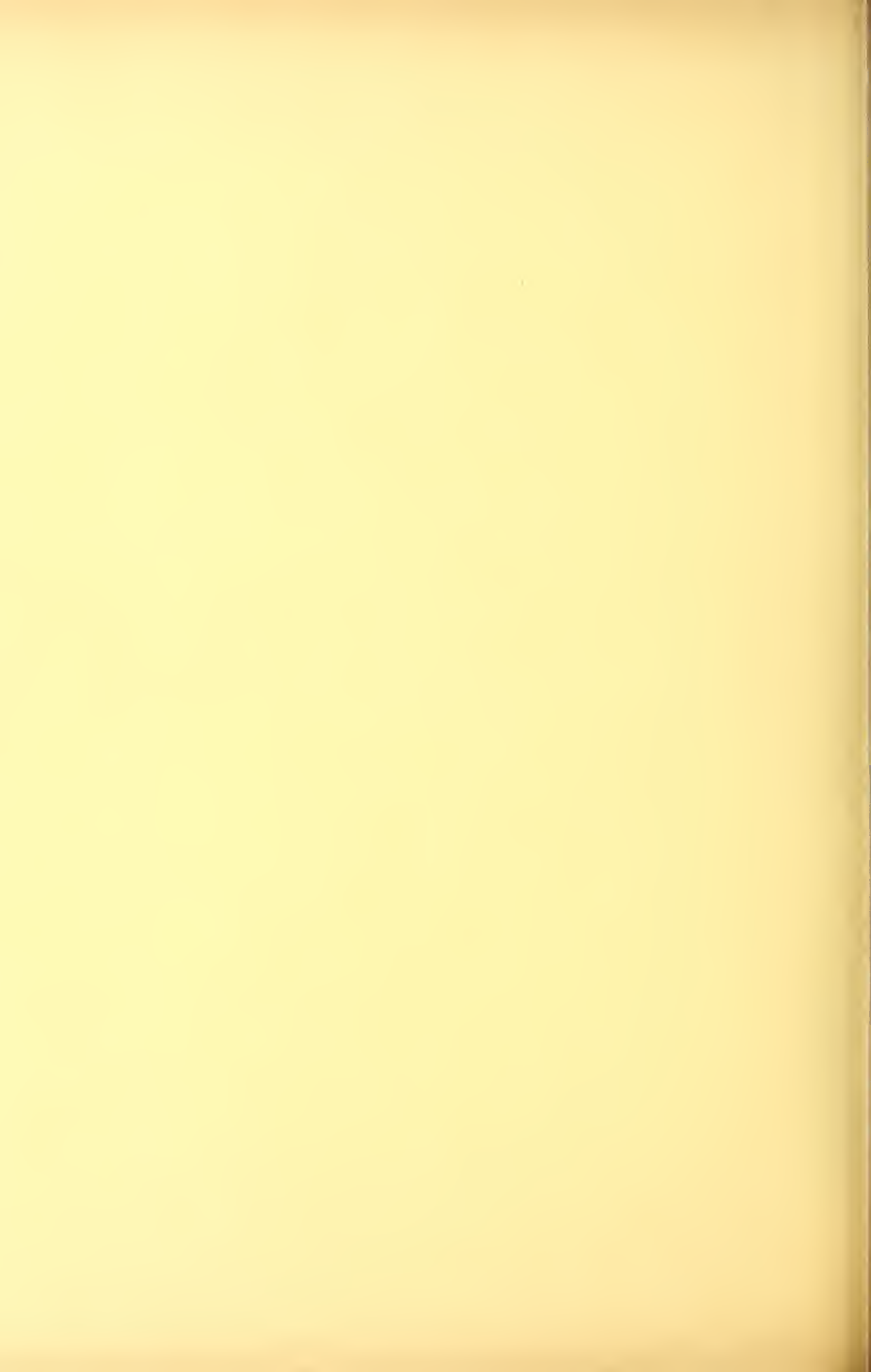
By **Mr. WHEELER**

FEBRUARY 26 (legislative day, FEBRUARY 13), 1942

Read twice and referred to the Committee on
Agriculture and Forestry

JUNE 11, 1942

Reported without amendment



Tax Act by adding thereto several new sections, one of which requires every corporation engaged in any business or receiving income from District sources to obtain a license so to do, and further provides for the revocation of such licenses for failure to pay an income tax to the District and for prosecution of persons engaged in business or commercial activity on behalf of corporations not having a license so to do.

After enactment of Public No. 428, numerous complaints were received by Members of Congress from representatives of corporations required to obtain licenses thereunder. Hearings were held by the House District Committee, and the first four sections of H. R. 6953 were prepared at the request of the committee.

For the tax year 1940, corporations having no District address paid income taxes in the approximate amount of \$185,000. It is my understanding that substantially all of these receipts represented income from sales solicited in the District, in which cases the orders were accepted and title to the goods passed without the District. Thus, substantially all of such revenues will be lost under the provisions of H. R. 6953. In addition thereto, it appears that many corporations subject to the tax under the District's interpretation of the law have not filed returns nor paid any tax. We have no way of estimating the number of such corporations nor the amount of revenue lost as the result of their exemption from the provisions of the act. While the Commissioners are opposed to the exemption of foreign corporations from the tax and the consequent reduction in District revenues, it is thought that enactment of H. R. 6953 will accomplish the purposes desired by the interested parties with the least possible disruption of the other provisions of the District of Columbia Income Tax Act.

Section 5 of H. R. 6953 was added at the request of the Commissioners. In many cases where decedents have homes in two or more taxing jurisdictions it is difficult, if not impossible, to determine which of such homes was the principal domestic establishment or domicile of such decedent. In such cases each of the jurisdictions involved generally claims the right to assert inheritance and estate taxes upon the transfer of the entire estate on the grounds that the decedent was domiciled therein. In some cases, where several jurisdictions are involved, the taxes claimed exceed the value of the entire estate (see *Texas v. Florida, et al.*, 306 U. S. 398). Cases of conflicting domicile, where no compromise or settlement may be effected, generally result in lengthy and costly litigation, and it is not unusual that a decedent is held to be domiciled in two jurisdictions, in which event the estate is required to pay inheritance or estate taxes to each jurisdiction upon the transfer of the entire estate.

Proposals for solving the double domicile problem have been for some years the subject of study and controversy by the National Tax Association and various other groups of interested persons. The proposal that claims arising under cases of conflicting domicile be settled by compromise appears to be the most satisfactory one yet made and this solution already has been adopted by a number of the States and is receiving favorable consideration by others.

The Commissioners are authorized to compromise liability under the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, and it is their view that they also should be authorized to compromise inheritance and estate taxes in cases of conflicting claims of domicile.

Very truly yours,

RICHMOND B. KEECH,
Corporation Counsel, District of Columbia

COTTON ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS

The bill (S. 2545) to promote the war effort by facilitating the planting of the

full allotted acreage of cotton as recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture as the Nation's war goal was announced as next in order.

Mr. McNARY. Mr. President, I think properly the purpose of the bill should be disclosed to the Senate.

Mr. LEE. Mr. President, the purpose of this bill is to allow a cotton farmer to lend any part of his cotton allotment to some other farmer without prejudicing his allotment for the next year. Specifically, it would apply in the Southwest, for instance, where the green bugs ate up all the wheat crop, but there is still time, though not much left, for the farmers affected to plant some cotton, so that the year's crop will not be a total loss to them.

The purpose of the bill is simply to make it possible for the Agricultural Department to distribute the unused cotton allotment to other farmers. It would not increase the total cotton allotment but would simply allow the use by other farmers of the allotments which have not been used by the farmers to whom they have been given.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection to the present consideration of the bill?

There being no objection, the bill was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That subsection (h) of section 344 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended, is hereby amended as follows:

After the word "apportionment" in first proviso add the words "of either original allottee or transferee."

At the end of the first proviso of this subsection, after the word "years", strike out the semicolon, add a comma and the words "and parity and soil-conservation payments shall remain with the original allottee in the same manner as though no portion of allotment had been temporarily transferred." At the end of this subsection, as amended, strike out the period, add a colon and the words "Provided further, That this maximum of 40 percent of the acreage on such farms shall not apply to such acres as may be temporarily reallocated to such farm by the county committee, as provided in this subsection."

AMENDMENT OF IMMIGRATION ACT

The bill (H. R. 5870) to amend section 21 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917, was considered, ordered to a third reading, read the third time, and passed.

COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION AND FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

The bill (S. 2322) to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects was considered, ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, read the third time, and passed, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of August 7, 1939 (Public, No. 307, 76th Cong., 1st sess.), as amended by the act of June 17, 1940 (Public, No. 636, 76th Cong., 3d sess.), and as amended by the act of May 28, 1941 (Public, No. 77, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), is hereby further amended by striking out "during the fiscal year 1942."

The PRESIDING OFFICER. This completes the calendar.

PREVENTION OF PERNICIOUS POLITICAL ACTIVITIES

Mr. BROWN. Mr. President, I should like to inquire whether there is any probability that next Thursday we can take up for consideration Order of Business 1389, Senate bill 2471, providing for amendment of the Hatch Act. The bill has been reported from the Committee on Privileges and Elections. I understand it is contemplated that the Senate will take an adjournment until Thursday. This is a bill in which the teachers of the country, through the National Education Association and the American Association of University Professors, are very much interested. It has been on the calendar for some time. The junior Senator from Oregon [Mr. HOLMAN] has discussed it with me on two or three occasions. When the calendar has been called the bill has been passed over without action being taken, and I should like to have it taken up next Thursday, if it will not interfere with the legislative program.

Mr. BARKLEY. It had been expected that today the junior Senator from Florida [Mr. PEPPER] would seek to obtain consideration of a bill on the calendar which was put over from last Monday until today, but, at the request of certain Senators who could not be present today, it was not taken up. It is my hope that we will take that bill up Thursday. I do not know how long will be required in its consideration, but so far as I am personally concerned, after the disposition of that bill I shall not object to the Senate considering the bill to which the Senator from Michigan refers.

Mr. BROWN. I thank the Senator very much. I note that the junior Senator from Oregon has just entered the Chamber, and perhaps he has been informed that we are discussing Order of Business 1389, the proposed amendment to the Hatch Act.

Mr. HOLMAN. My attention was just called to the fact that the bill was under discussion.

Mr. BROWN. We hope to have it taken up Thursday, after the conclusion of the consideration of a bill which the junior Senator from Florida desires to have considered.

AUTHORIZATION FOR COMMITTEES TO REPORT, ETC.

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that during the contemplated adjournment following today's session, committees be authorized to submit reports to the Senate on bills or resolutions ready for report, that the Vice President be authorized to sign bills or resolutions ready for signature, and that the Secretary of the Senate be authorized to receive messages from the House of Representatives.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Chaffee, one of its reading clerks, announced that the House

had further insisted upon its disagreement to the amendments of the Senate numbered 9, 11, 13, 24, 32, 113, 114, and 115 to the bill (H. R. 6430) making appropriations for the Executive Office and sundry independent executive bureaus, boards, commissions, and offices for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943, and for other purposes; agreed to the further conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. Woodrum of Virginia, Mr. FITZPATRICK, Mr. HOUSTON, Mr. STARNES, Mr. HENDRICKS, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. DIRKSEN, and Mr. CASE of South Dakota were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

The message also announced that the House had agreed to the amendments of the Senate numbered 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 8, 9, 10, and 11 to the bill (H. R. 7182) making additional appropriations for the Navy Department and the naval service for the fiscal years ending June 30, 1941, 1942, and 1943, and for other purposes; that the House agreed to the amendments of the Senate No. 6 to the bill and concurred therein with an amendment, in which it requested the concurrence of the Senate, and that the House disagreed to the amendment of the Senate No. 7 to the bill.

The message further announced that the House further insisted upon its disagreement to the amendment of the Senate No. 1 to the joint resolution (H. J. Res. 308) making appropriations to provide war housing and war public works in and near the District of Columbia; agreed to the further conference asked by the Senate on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses thereon, and that Mr. CANNON of Missouri, Mr. WOODRUM of Virginia, Mr. LUDLOW, Mr. SNYDER, Mr. O'NEAL, Mr. JOHNSON of West Virginia, Mr. RABAUT, Mr. JOHNSON of Oklahoma, Mr. TABER, Mr. WIGGLESWORTH, Mr. LAMBERTSON, and Mr. DITTER were appointed managers on the part of the House at the further conference.

ENROLLED BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION SIGNED

The message also announced that the Speaker had affixed his signature to the following enrolled bills and joint resolution; and they were signed by the Vice President:

S. 2025. An act to readjust the pay and allowances of personnel of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, Coast Guard, Coast and Geodetic Survey, and Public Health Service;

S. 2285. An act to provide for the retirement, with advanced rank, of certain officers of the Navy;

S. 2427. An act to amend the Act relating to preventing the publication of inventions in the national interest, and for other purposes;

S. 2496. An act to authorize the construction or acquisition of additional naval aircraft, and for other purposes;

H. R. 7036. An act to authorize the attendance of the Marine Band at the fifty-second annual reunion of the United Confederate Veterans to be held at Chattanooga, Tenn., June 23 to 26, inclusive, 1942; and

S. J. Res. 130. Joint resolution to extend certain emergency laws relating to the merchant marine, and for other purposes.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

Mr. BARKLEY. I move that the Senate proceed to consider executive business.

The motion was agreed to; and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.

EXECUTIVE MESSAGES REFERRED

The PRESIDING OFFICER (Mr. MAYBANK in the chair) laid before the Senate messages from the President of the United States submitting sundry nominations, which were referred to the appropriate committees.

(For nominations this day received, see the end of Senate proceedings.)

EXECUTIVE REPORTS OF A COMMITTEE

Mr. HILL, from the Committee on Commerce, submitted the following favorable reports of nominations:

Sundry officers for promotion in the Coast Guard; and

Several employees of the Coast and Geodetic Survey to be hydrographic and geodetic engineers with the rank of lieutenant commander in that Survey, from April 24, 1942.

THE COAST GUARD

Mr. HILL. Mr. President, I report favorably from the Committee on Commerce nominations of the cadets who will graduate next Friday morning at the United States Coast Guard Academy to be ensigns. In order that those who graduate may be commissioned ensigns Friday, it is necessary that their nominations be confirmed by the Senate. I understand the Senate is to adjourn until Thursday, and I ask unanimous consent that the nominations be considered at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and the nominations will be stated.

The legislative clerk proceeded to state sundry nominations in the Coast Guard.

Mr. HILL. I ask that the nominations be confirmed en bloc, and that the President be notified forthwith.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc, and the President will be immediately notified.

If there be no further reports of committees, the clerk will proceed to state the nominations on the calendar.

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Reginald S. Kazanjian, of Rhode Island, to be consul.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

The legislative clerk read the nomination of Charles J. Pisar, of Wisconsin, to be consul.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nomination is confirmed.

POSTMASTERS

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations of postmasters.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask that the postmaster nominations be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations of postmasters are confirmed en bloc.

THE NAVY

The legislative clerk proceeded to read sundry nominations in the Navy.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the nominations in the Navy be confirmed en bloc.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the nominations are confirmed en bloc.

Mr. BARKLEY. I ask unanimous consent that the President be notified of all nominations confirmed today.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, the President will be notified forthwith.

ADJOURNMENT TO THURSDAY

Mr. BARKLEY. As in legislative session, I move that the Senate adjourn until 12 o'clock noon Thursday next.

The motion was agreed to; and (at 3 o'clock and 17 minutes p. m.) the Senate adjourned until Thursday, June 18, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate June 15, 1942:

DIPLOMATIC AND FOREIGN SERVICE

Orray Taft, Jr., of California, now a Foreign Service officer of class 8 and a secretary in the Diplomatic Service, to be also a consul of the United States of America.

FEDERAL COMMUNICATIONS COMMISSION

James Lawrence Fly, of Tennessee, to be a member of the Federal Communications Commission for a term of 7 years from July 1, 1942 (reappointment).

APPOINTMENTS IN THE REGULAR ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE A MAJOR GENERAL

Lt. Gen. Delos Carleton Emmons (colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States, vice Maj. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee, deceased.

TO BE A BRIGADIER GENERAL

Lt. Gen. Delos Carleton Emmons (colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States, vice Brig. Gen. William Bryden appointed major general, Regular Army.

TEMPORARY APPOINTMENTS IN THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES

TO BE A LIEUTENANT GENERAL

Maj. Gen. Joseph Taggart McNarney (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

TO BE MAJOR GENERALS

Brig. Gen. Ralph Royce (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Brig. Gen. Willis Henry Hale (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

TO BE BRIGADIER GENERALS

Col. Edwin Sanders Perrin (captain, Air Corps; temporary major, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Ennis Clement Whitehead (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Kenneth Newton Walker (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Army of the United States—Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Carl William Connell (lieutenant colonel, Air Corps; temporary colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

Col. Albert Lee Sneed, Air Corps.

Col. Nathan Farragut Twining (major, Air Corps; temporary lieutenant colonel, Air Corps), Army of the United States.

June 10



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 77th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 88

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1942

No. 113

Senate

The Senate was not in session today. Its next meeting will be held on Thursday, June 18, 1942, at 12 o'clock meridian.

House of Representatives

TUESDAY, JUNE 16, 1942

The House met at 12 o'clock noon.

The Chaplain, Rev. James Shera Montgomery, D. D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father, Author of the morning light and Guardian through the darkness, grant us Thy spirit as we go forward to our labors of this day. In that mysterious sense of companionship which we cannot understand do Thou stand by a true, wise friend to help us in that faith which alone leads to victory in Christ Jesus, in whom are embodied all the sanctities and sufferings of humanity.

Almighty God, we pray with high resolution that we may reverence the conscience as king; may strive in all righteous ways to redress human wrongs; speak no evil and honor our words; lead good lives and live in chastity; teach by wholesome example in our daily conduct; be courteous to all, loving the truth, despising the false, and discovering that the core of human life is good and under divine guidance is destined to become better. In our dear Redeemer's name. Amen.

THE JOURNAL

The Journal of the proceedings of yesterday was read and approved.

MESSAGE FROM THE SENATE

A message from the Senate, by Mr. Frazier, its legislative clerk, announced that the Senate had passed without amendment bills of the House of the following titles:

- H. R. 780. An act for the relief of Harvey C. Artis;
- H. R. 1349. An act for the relief of Annie Brown;
- H. R. 2419. An act for the relief of Chan Tsork-ying;
- H. R. 3352. An act for the relief of Alice W. Miller;
- H. R. 3402. An act for the relief of Catharine R. Johnson;

H. R. 5526. An act for the relief of James E. Savage;

H. R. 5610. An act for the relief of G. H. Condon, M. E. Cannon, W. J. Esterle, C. C. Gasaway, James F. Retallack, and L. G. Yinger;

H. R. 5870. An act to amend section 24 of the Immigration Act of February 5, 1917;

H. R. 5938. An act for the relief of A. H. Larzelere;

H. R. 6297. An act to provide for the issuance of a license to practice chiropractic in the District of Columbia, to Dr. Wesley K. Harris;

H. R. 6349. An act for the relief of Jeff Roberts;

H. R. 6597. An act for the relief of A. Mack Dodd and Henry Dodd;

H. R. 6598. An act for the relief of Leanna M. Stright;

H. R. 6634. An act to facilitate the employment by defense contractors of certain former members of the land and naval forces, including the Coast Guard, of the United States;

H. R. 6676. An act for the relief of F. A. Holmes, former United States disbursing clerk for the State of Illinois;

H. R. 6782. An act to authorize the Commissioners of the District of Columbia to assign officers and members of the Metropolitan Police force to duty in the detective bureau of the Metropolitan Police Department, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6804. An act to amend paragraph 31 of section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended;

H. R. 6925. An act to provide additional compensation for Joseph Sharfsin, Esq., for professional services rendered the District of Columbia, and for other purposes;

H. R. 6953. An act to amend the District of Columbia Income Tax Act, as amended, and for other purposes; and

H. R. 7066. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," approved July 1, 1898, and acts amendatory thereof and supplementary thereto.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed, with amendments in which the concurrence of the House is requested, bills and a joint resolution of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 3173. An act to extend the benefits of the Employees' Compensation Act of September 7, 1916, to Mrs. Charles O. DeFord;

H. R. 4923. An act for the relief of the estate of Orion Knox, deceased;

H. R. 5317. An act for the relief of Mrs. Jessie A. Beechwood;

H. R. 5854. An act for the relief of Madeleine Hammett, Olive Hammett, Walter Young, the estate of Laura O'Malley Young, deceased, and the legal guardian of Laura Elizabeth Young;

H. R. 6077. An act for the relief of Edward P. Reilly;

H. R. 6184. An act for the relief of Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Ball;

H. R. 6410. An act for the relief of Alex Gamble;

H. R. 6899. An act to exempt custodial employees of the District of Columbia Board of Education from the operation of the provisions of section 6 of the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial Appropriation Act, approved May 10, 1916; and

H. J. Res. 303. Joint resolution to codify and emphasize existing rules and customs pertaining to the display and use of the flag of the United States of America.

The message also announced that the Senate had passed bills of the following titles, in which the concurrence of the House is requested:

S. 538. An act granting the Distinguished Service Cross to Raymond P. Finnegan and John P. Cullen, respectively;

S. 1622. An act to authorize payment to janitors and custodians of the public schools of the District of Columbia for services rendered for local boards of the Selective Service System;

S. 2195. An act conferring jurisdiction upon the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri to hear, determine, and render judgment upon the claim of Charles E. Salmons;

S. 2316. An act to provide for the placing in Gallinger Hospital of a memorial to George Earle Chamberlain;

S. 2322. An act to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects;

S. 2363. An act for the relief of Percy Ray Greer, a minor;

S. 2442. An act to authorize the Secretary of War to approve a standard design for a service flag and a service lapel button;

S. 2461. An act for the relief of Minnie C. Sanders;

S. 2502. An act relating to the Metropolitan Police force of the District of Columbia;

S. 2505. An act to amend sections 23-701 and 23-702 of title 23, chapter 7, of the District of Columbia Code, 1940 edition;

S. 2543. An act to amend subsection (3) of section 602 (d) of the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended, and for other purposes;

S. 2545. An act to promote the war effort by facilitating the planting of the full allotted acreage of cotton, as recommended by the Secretary of Agriculture as the Nation's war goal;

S. 2551. An act for the relief of Vernon Van Zandt;

S. 2553. An act to create the title of flight officer in the Army Air Forces, to amend the Army Aviation Cadet Act, and for other purposes; and

S. 2555. An act to authorize the use of certificates by officers of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, in connection with pay and allowance accounts of military and civilian personnel under the jurisdiction of the War and Navy Departments.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the amendments of the House to a bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2309. An act for the relief of the First National Bank of Huntsville, Tex.

The message also announced that the Senate agrees to the report of the committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the House to the bill (S. 2467) entitled "An act to provide family allowances for the dependents of enlisted men of the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, and Coast Guard of the United States, and for other purposes."

HEROES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

Mr. McCORMACK. Mr. Speaker, on Saturday last the city of Washington entertained certain heroes of the United Nations. While the House was not in session, informal arrangements were made for the Members in Washington to meet these heroes. Practically all the membership of the House was present and we met these men in the Speaker's office and then, on account of the large number of Members present, we came in on the floor of the House and there the Members were introduced to these heroes.

The heroes were met by the Acting Speaker, the gentleman from Georgia [Mr. Cox], myself, and the distinguished gentleman from Massachusetts [Mr. MARTIN], as well as a great majority of the Members of this body. I am glad to report to the Speaker that it was a very splendid occasion and I carried out the instructions which the Speaker gave me.

At this point in the RECORD I ask unanimous consent to insert brief remarks made on that occasion by myself, as well as a newspaper story in one of the Washington papers, giving the names and the exploits of the heroes whom we honored last Saturday.

The SPEAKER. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from Massachusetts?

There was no objection.

In welcoming the heroes on their visit to the House of Representatives, Mr. McCORMACK made the following statement:

Mr. McCORMACK. Gentlemen, the Congress is happy to have you here. We are very proud of your accomplishments.

The House is not in session today, and for that reason the House cannot officially welcome you. This is a meeting of those Members who are present in Washington today, comprising most of the Members, to meet and honor you valiant men who typify the wonderful spirit of the forces fighting the aggressor. I shall not refer to nor ask you from what country you come, for in this conflict we are all fighting in one cause, to overthrow the forces of destruction and to make a decent future world in which to live. You have heard many speeches on your tour, so I will not weary you with a long speech, so I will conclude my remarks so that Members present can shake hands with each one of you.

Article from the Washington Post of Saturday, June 13, 1942, containing biographical sketches and citations of the feats of daring performed by the heroes honored by the House of Representatives at the reception in the Speaker's office and the House Chamber:

WASHINGTON WILL HONOR WAR HEROES TODAY WITH PARADE AND PAGENTRY—RECEPTION AT WHITE HOUSE; WATER-GATE RALLY SCHEDULED

Fourteen American and British war heroes will put the battle front practically in the lap of Washington's home front today with a parade of such proportions that it is sure to arouse nostalgic memories of those "good old days."

Typical of more halcyon times when a parade down Pennsylvania Avenue warranted taking the day off, today's procession will be formed near the White House and will include the Army Air Force Band from Bolling Field, various motorized units and cars carrying flags of the United Nations.

The heroes will travel in open Army cars with pendant signs identifying each one and the battle front where he served.

Today's stop is the fourth of a tour of 21 cities that began in New York Monday and proceeded to Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore.

A White House reception, an official greeting on Capitol Hill by special committees of the House and Senate, luncheon at the Treasury with Secretary Morgenthau as host, and a reception at the British Embassy round out their schedule for the day.

In the evening there will be a mass free-admission rally at the water gate opposite Lincoln Memorial, at which the heroes will be introduced and tell briefly of their exploits.

Also, there will be an informal pageant written by Maxwell Anderson, New York playwright, and conducted by Melvyn Douglas. Music will be by Bernie Cummins and his orchestra, with Jane Pickens, radio, stage, and screen star, leading community singing. Girls from the Capital Theater's Rhythm Rockets and the Earle Theater's Roxettes also will take part.

The quartet of American Army and Navy men among the heroes includes:

LT. ELLIOTT VANDEVANter, JR.

Lieutenant Vandevanter, Jr., of Washington, was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for attacks against Japanese landing parties in the face of heavy antiaircraft fire on Luzon, and as a member of a flight that scored hits on a Japanese battleship and two destroyers in the southwest Pacific.

His wife, who resides here with her mother, Mrs. Patrick Lathrop, 2129 Florida Avenue NW., was much in the news several years back when, during a visit to Shanghai, she was kicked by a Japanese soldier. Earlier this year when she was interviewed by a Post reporter following announcement that her husband had been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross, Mrs. Vandevanter said she thought it was rather silly to suggest that he was paying back the Japanese for their mistreatment of her, and said she'd exchange all of the lieutenant's medals for just one visit from him.

Lieutenant Vandevanter's citation read in part:

"Due to bad weather he could not find an opening for his bomb so he made run after run under enemy fire, until a hole in the clouds permitted an effective attack."

The Washington flier has seen almost continuous action since December 7.

ENSIGN FRANCIS PINTER, DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS, UNITED STATES NAVAL RESERVE

Ensign Pinter recently was awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross for his brave and daring removal of 16 men and a woman from a life raft that had been adrift for more than 60 hours. Despite the fact that his plane was heavily loaded with bombs and gas, Ensign Pinter effected an almost miraculous landing and take-off in heavy seas to effect the rescue.

A native of Bethlehem, Pa., Ensign Pinter attended Penn State College and Moravian College, where he excelled in boxing and football. Enlisting in the Naval Reserve as a seaman, second class, in December 1939, he was appointed an ensign in the air force in November 1940. Since his appointment he has been assigned to the air force, Atlantic Fleet.

ENSIGN DONALD F. MASON

Ensign Mason is a New York boy who recently headlined the newspapers of the Nation with the now famous wireless report, "Sighted sub, sank same."

Ensign Mason is 28 and his home is at 623 Fourth Street, Rochester, N. Y.

The story of his achievement brought a thrill to the entire Nation. While piloting his plane on patrol duty he observed the wake of a submarine proceeding submerged at periscope depth. He immediately turned, dived to a low altitude and dropped two depth bombs which straddled the periscope. The conning tower of the submarine rose slightly in the water for a short period and then sank again. A large patch of oil soon covered the area.

Ensign Mason received two decorations—the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Silver Star. His citation read in part:

"For distinguished coolness, alertness, initiative, and excellent flying ability."

Ensign Mason is married and his wife is at present in Alameda, Calif.

LT. WILLIAM C. CARRITHERS

Lieutenant Carrithers was cited for special skill as a bomber navigator. He participated on a long series of flights, during which B-17's were used to bomb Japanese troops and installations.

As a navigator, it was Lieutenant Carrithers' job to take his bomber from the home field to the target, which almost always involved distant water flights over many islands in the southwest Pacific. In addition to



IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1942

Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands

AN ACT

To remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of August 7, 1939 (Public. Numbered 307.
4 Seventy-sixth Congress, first session), as amended by the
5 Act of June 17, 1940 (Public, Numbered 636, Seventy-sixth
6 Congress, third session), and as amended by the Act of May
7 28, 1941 (Public, Numbered 77, Seventy-seventh Congress,
8 first session), is hereby further amended by striking out "dur-
9 ing the fiscal year 1942".

Passed the Senate June 15, 1942.

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.

AN ACT

To remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects.

JUNE 16, 1942

Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands

proportion to benefits received. It adds to the cost of every necessity with no relation to income. It increases the price of the swaddling clothes of the infant, the wedding gown of the bride, the weeds of the widow, and the simple garments of the aged. It taxes the primer in the school, and the Bible in the church. It takes shoes from children's feet; drives the rain through shattered roofs of tenements; snatches healing medicaments from the fevered brow of pain; and denies the bier of the veteran the lost tribute of the flag beneath which he served. From poverty and penury and toil it takes its inevitable and relentless toll in order that wealth and power and profiteers may go untaxed.

Oh, they say that the Government needs the money. That is the alibi of the highwayman—he needs the money. And we do need the money; but why not take it from those to whom it means the mere writing of a check, the casual foregoing of dividends, the discontinuance of profiteering prices, rather than from those who rear the children which constitute the future state.

It is to be hoped that the committee will steadfastly maintain the position which it has taken against all efforts to impose this reprehensible tax on the men who earn their daily bread in field and factory. Such a policy should have the support of the House, the support of the Congress, and I am certain would have the support of the American people.

[Here the gavel fell.]

LEAVE TO ADDRESS THE HOUSE

Mr. BOGGS. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that at the conclusion of the legislative business on Monday next and any other special orders I may be permitted to address the House for 40 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

EXTENSION OF REMARKS

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to extend my remarks in the RECORD and include a newspaper article.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

[The matter referred to appears in the Appendix.]

TREASURY BOND SALES

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Under special order heretofore made, the Chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Wilson] for 10 minutes.

Mr. WILSON. Mr. Speaker, the Treasury's bond-sale report for the month of May reveals more than mere figures. To me it proves concretely where our war is being fought the hardest.

Remember with me this time last year, when this country was caught in successive rip tides of opinion and counter opinion about the possibilities of war. As I recall it, the eastern seaboard States were rampant with words: "Let's get in there and give them the old 'one-two,'"

they said, or words to that effect. But the Middle West and my own Hoosier State were trying in every way they knew to save our young men, our money, and avoid the cultural setback that wars always bring. And what did the conservative Middle West get from the Eastern States? May I remind you that we of the "slow but sure" section of the country were called some mighty unfriendly names?

And now we are in the middle of 1942, 7 months into the most horrible conflict this earth has ever known; we are fighting multiple enemies on many fronts, and who is buying the most bonds; where are the people giving to their fullest ability, and what has become of that "one-two," those "knock-out" blows the interventionist States were going to give the enemy? Gentlemen, draw your own conclusions. Indiana is over her bond and stamp quota, New York—financial giant of the Nation—is below. Illinois is over her quota, the District of Columbia is below. Ohio is over, Pennsylvania is below. Nebraska, Idaho, North and South Dakota are over and New Jersey and Maryland are below.

If the coastal States think that a belligerent attitude is going to win this war, they have another think coming. Bonds, bombs, stamps, and shells are the language we are speaking these days and the only language the enemy understands.

Where is all that old fight? I will tell you where it is. It is in the hearts and minds and determination of those same conservative folks who did not want in this war. But now that we are in, we intend to lick the pants off our opponents. Purely in the spirit of a friendly word to the wise, when this mess is over and we have won, as we will, a lot of those loud-mouthed "one-two" boys are likely to find that fight talk without fight intentions is bad business in this country. That Middle West, that great, strapping, sincere section of this country that lies west of the Hudson and Potomac, is likely to be a tough hombre to handle. They are not going to like other people getting them into scraps and letting them carry the brunt of the battle once we are in.

Further substantiating proof of the truths revealed by the bond report is the fact that the State of Indiana is suspending its recruiting of medical men. Indiana has stripped her supply of doctors so clean in the interests of the armed forces that now she can rest a while and wait for New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and Massachusetts to "get on the beam."

Gentlemen, I am justly proud of my State. We did not want any part of a war that could only be "lost" by every country involved; we did not want to set our country back fifty or a hundred years in progress; we did not want to have to rebuild; we wanted to keep on building; but now that we are in it, every other State of the 48 will have to fight every foot of the way if they top us in war effort.

Mr. MUNDT. Mr. Speaker, will the gentleman yield?

Mr. WILSON. Yes.

Mr. MUNDT. I am very much interested in the gentleman's analysis of bond sales throughout the country, and I congratulate Indiana on the fine record that it has made. I am happy to say that my State of South Dakota has exceeded its quota by 40 percent. I hope the gentleman's remarks will tend to stimulate the talkative East to emulate the West, and in a phrase we use out there sometimes, "Decorate the mahogany."

Mr. WILSON. I thank the gentleman. It is just one more proof that the dog that barks the loudest is not likely to bite.

JUDGE JOHN S. MCCLELLAND

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent to proceed for 2 minutes.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, a year ago this month, in the city of Philadelphia, the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks was assembled in annual convention and on that occasion elected as grand exalted ruler a gentleman who resides in my district, a fine upstanding patriotic American citizen, a fine lawyer and a splendid judge, Judge John S. McClelland. This week the annual convention of the Elks will convene in the city of Omaha, where this friend of mine will finish his 12 months of service as the grand exalted ruler. He has done an outstanding job as leader of this great patriotic organization. Not only has he discharged the duties of that office with splendid capacity and ability, but he has traveled 70,000 miles in visiting Elks lodges throughout America, and has led that organization in a splendid program of cooperation with our Commander in Chief since war was declared December 8, 1941.

I ask unanimous consent to revise and extend my remarks and to include an editorial from the Elks magazine.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

A YEAR'S WORK WELL DONE

It has been only a little short of a year since the grand lodge drafted John S. McClelland for its grand exalted ruler and gave him the difficult assignment of serving the order as its chief executive during the trying times, which proved to be the beginning of the most destructive, devastating, cruel, and heartless war of all time. In the city of Omaha he will appear before the grand lodge this month to render an account of his stewardship and well may he do so with pardonable pride looking to what the order has accomplished under his direction. The war has brought to his office many difficult problems, all of which have been met with resourcefulness and courage which reflects credit on our order and brings pride to its entire membership. The record speaks for itself, it being impossible to recount in detail in available space all that has transpired since we were precipitated into this conflict. In general, it may be stated that no opportunity was overlooked to do all in our power to assist our Government in prosecuting the war to a victorious termination. Much yet remains to be done and to his successor is left the responsibility of carrying on to the end that the Order of Elks may serve the Nation in the discharge of its full duty in

preserving our beloved country from the danger which threatens it.

Among other things which Brother McClelland has proposed and fostered may be mentioned subscriptions to the Elks' war fund; obtaining recruits for the Flying Cadet Corps; plans for the care at the Elks national home of children of Elks evacuated from their homes to avoid the dangers of war; the extension of hospitality by subordinate lodges to members in the armed forces; sponsoring the writing of letters to the soldier boys; the sending of gift boxes to them; urging the purchase of war stamps and bonds; the listing of all members of the order for possible service; cooperation with the United Service Organizations. In many other ways the Elks are lending assistance—such, for example, as conserving rubber and gasoline, assisting in arranging blackouts and gathering waste material for war purposes.

During his year in office the grand exalted ruler has traveled nearly 70,000 miles and visited many lodges, spreading the patriotic principles of our order in inspired addresses which have been received with enthusiastic approval. He has builded the order for even greater accomplishments and has strengthened it for the ordeal through which it is now passing. During his term of office he has granted dispensations for 19 new lodges with an average membership of 70 and has added to our membership the largest number in recent years. The exact increase must await his report to the grand lodge, but it seems reasonably certain that it will not be less than 15,000—an accomplishment which will bring joy and satisfaction to every Elk.

Brother McClelland is closing a most successful year, and we congratulate him on what he has accomplished. His success has very largely been due to his intimate knowledge of the problems of subordinate lodges. He has devoted a year of earnest endeavor to the order and necessarily has neglected his professional duties to which he will soon return. It is with sincere regret that we say goodbye to him as grand exalted ruler. We welcome him to the group of past grand exalted rulers where he will continue to give of his talents and sound judgment for the further upbuilding of our fraternity.

SENATE BILLS REFERRED

Bills of the Senate of the following titles were taken from the Speaker's table and, under the rule, referred as follows:

S. 357. An act to provide for the establishment and operation of a research laboratory in the Pennsylvania anthracite region for investigation of the mining, preparation and utilization of the mining, preparation and utilization of anthracite, for the development of new uses and markets, for improvement of health and safety in mining; and for a comprehensive study of the region to aid in the solution of its economic problems and to make its natural and human resources of maximum usefulness in the war effort; to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

S. 1980. An act to amend section 7 of the act entitled "An act making appropriations to provide for the expenses of the government of the District of Columbia for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, and for other purposes," approved July 1, 1902, as amended; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

S. 2585. An act to provide that loans on the 1942 crop of corn, wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco, and peanuts shall be made at a rate equal to the parity price; to the Committee on Agriculture.

SENATE ENROLLED BILL SIGNED

The SPEAKER announced his signature to an enrolled bill of the Senate of the following title:

S. 2543. An act to amend subsection (3) of section 602 (d) of the National Service Life Insurance Act, as amended, and for other purposes.

BILLS PRESENTED TO THE PRESIDENT

Mr. KIRWAN, from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that that committee did on July 7, 1942, present to the President, for his approval, bills of the House of the following titles:

H. R. 6081. An act to amend an act entitled "An act to promote on the retired list officers who were decorated and recommended for promotion for distinguished service during the World War and who have not attained the rank to which recommended," so as to confer on any commissioned officer of the Army retirement privileges provided in the act of June 13, 1940; and

H. R. 7349. An act making appropriations for the Department of Agriculture for the month of July 1942.

ADJOURNMENT

Mr. RAMSPECK. Mr. Speaker, I move that the House do now adjourn.

The motion was agreed to; accordingly (at 1 o'clock and 3 minutes p. m.), in accordance with the order heretofore made, the House adjourned until Monday, July 13, 1942, at 12 o'clock noon.

COMMITTEE HEARINGS

COMMITTEE ON INVALID PENSIONS

(Tuesday, July 14, 1942)

The Committee on Invalid Pensions will hold a public hearing on Tuesday, July 14, 1942, at 10:30 a. m. in room 247, House Office Building, on H. R. 5031, H. R. 5144, H. R. 5167, and H. R. 5236.

COMMITTEE ON IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

(Wednesday, July 15, Thursday, July 16, 1942)

The Committee on Immigration and Naturalizations will hold hearings at 10:10 a. m. on Wednesday, July 15, and Thursday, July 16, 1942, on H. R. 6165, H. R. 6858, and private bills.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES ON PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 2 of rule XIII, reports of committees were delivered to the Clerk for printing and reference to the proper calendar, as follows:

Mr. TOLAN: Committee on the Judiciary. H. R. 1052. A bill to amend section 40 of the United States Employees' Compensation Act, as amended; with amendment (Rept. No. 2325). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 2322. An act to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects; with amendment (Rept. No. 2326). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah: Committee on the Public Lands. S. 2362. An act relating to the jurisdiction over certain lands in the Isle Royale National Park; without amendment (Rept. No. 2397). Referred to the House Calendar.

Mr. FULMER: Committee on Agriculture. S. 2585. An act to provide that loans on the 1942 crop of corn, wheat, rice, cotton, tobacco,

and peanuts shall be made at a rate equal to the parity price; without amendment (Rept. No. 2328). Referred to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

PUBLIC BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 3 of rule XXII, public bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. CELLER:

H. R. 7361. A bill providing under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, as amended, for publicity with respect to deferments and exemptions; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. HARE:

H. R. 7362. A bill to provide for holiday service on rural mail routes; to the Committee on Appropriations.

By Mr. RANKIN of Mississippi:

H. R. 7363. A bill to raise revenue, equalize taxation, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Ways and Means.

By Mr. VINSON of Georgia:

H. R. 7364. A bill to repeal certain laws and to amend other laws relating to naval aviation cadets; and to provide for aviation cadets in the Naval Reserve and Marine Corps Reserve, and for other purposes; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. VAN ZANDT:

H. R. 7365. A bill to amend the railroad retirement act of 1937 so as to provide for minimum annuities and pensions of \$50 per month; to the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce.

By Mr. FULMER:

H. R. 7366. A bill to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to adjust titles to lands acquired by the United States which are subject to his administration, custody, or control; to the Committee on Agriculture.

By Mr. WEISS:

H. Res. 517. Resolution for the investigation of the Army War Show, Inc., and related matters; to the Committee on Rules.

PRIVATE BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, private bills and resolutions were introduced and severally referred as follows:

By Mr. HARTLEY:

H. R. 7367. A bill to authorize the presentation of a medal of honor to J. Edgar Hoover; to the Committee on the Judiciary.

By Mr. SCHULTE:

H. R. 7368. A bill to provide for the issuance of a license to practice osteopathy in the District of Columbia to Dr. Charles Joseph Briggs; to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

PETITIONS, ETC.

Under clause 1 of rule XXII, petitions and papers were laid on the Clerk's desk and referred as follows:

3192. By Mr. DOUGLAS: Petition of certain citizens of Utica, N. Y., protesting against the passage of House bills 7101 and 7108, as well as other bills of similar import, calculated to impose prohibition upon certain areas; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3193. By Mr. GRAHAM: Petition of members of the Laura Strickler Class of the First Baptist Church of New Castle, Pa., urging legislation which will provide the largest protection for the men in our Army and Navy against the insidious influence of vice and intoxicating liquors, and especially the early passage of the Sheppard bill (S. 860); to the Committee on Military Affairs.

3194. Also, petition of the members of the Gleaners Class of the First Baptist Church of New Castle, Pa., urging legislation which

REMOVING THE TIME LIMIT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE
BUREAU OF RECLAMATION AND THE FARM SECURITY ADMIN-
ISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARM UNITS ON PUBLIC
LANDS UNDER FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

JULY 9, 1942.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state
of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. ROBINSON of Utah, from the Committee on the Public Lands,
submitted the following

R E P O R T

[To accompany S. 2322]

The Committee on the Public Lands, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2322) to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal Reclamation projects, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with amendments and recommend that the bill as amended do pass, and authorizes the use of all parliamentary means to bring the bill before the House.

The amendments are as follows:

On page 1, line 9, after the figures "1942", strike out the period and insert a comma and the words "and by inserting in lieu thereof 'during the fiscal year 1943'".

Amend the title to read:

A bill to extend the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal Reclamation projects.

In compliance with paragraph 2a of Rule XIII of the Rules of the House of Representatives, existing law changed is shown enclosed in black brackets and new law to be substituted is shown in italics:

That, during the fiscal year [1942] 1943, in order to further cooperation * * *

The report of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry is hereinbelow set forth in full and made a part of this report.

[S. Rept. No. 1847, 77th Cong., 2d sess.]

The Committee on Agriculture and Forestry, to whom was referred the bill (S. 2322) to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects, having considered the same, report favorably thereon with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

A full explanation of the bill is incorporated in a report from the Department of Agriculture which is attached hereto.

APRIL 23, 1942.

HON. ELLISON D. SMITH,

*Chairman, Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry,**United States Senate.*

DEAR SENATOR SMITH: This is in reply to your letter of March 2, 1942, enclosing a copy of S. 2322 to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects.

This Department recommended the enactment of the act of August 7, 1939 (Public, No. 307, 76th Cong., 1st sess.), entitled "An act relating to the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects with funds furnished by the Farm Security Administration," for the following reasons:

It was the understanding of this Department that the Bureau of Reclamation of the Department of the Interior was contemplating the opening of lands in various of its projects for entry under the provisions of the various acts of Congress pertaining to such lands. The Farm Security Administration of this Department wished to assist in the rehabilitation of a number of low-income families by making loans to them for general farm purposes and for the construction of permanent improvements on the units to be occupied by them on these projects of the Bureau of Reclamation. It was realized, however, that the low-income farm families available would not possess the required capital or the equivalent in usable farm implements, as provided for in the regulations of the Bureau of Reclamation, and it was desired that any loan made to those families might be considered as meeting, in whole or in part, such requirement of the Bureau of Reclamation. Furthermore, in order to secure the amount loaned by the Farm Security Administration to an entryman, it was proposed to take from him a mortgage covering the unit which he was occupying. If the entryman failed to meet the requirements of the reclamation homestead laws, however, the entry would be canceled and the mortgage held by the Farm Security Administration would thereby become inoperative. It was recommended, therefore, that, in such event, a subsequent entryman would be required, as a prerequisite to his occupation of the unit under the reclamation homestead laws, to assume the payment of the value of the improvements made by the previous entryman or entrymen (appraised at the time the new entryman took possession) and to enter into a mortgage contract with the Farm Security Administration securing such indebtedness.

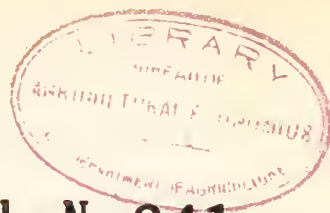
The enactment of the act of August 7, 1939 (Public, No. 307, 76th Cong., 1st sess.), authorized putting such plan into effect, and pursuant to that act, the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture entered into an agreement to carry out the plan authorized. The act of June 17, 1940 (Public, No. 636, 76th Cong., 3d sess.), amended the act of August 7, 1939, by extending the time limit until the expiration of the fiscal year 1941, and the act of May 28, 1941 (Public, No. 77, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), further amended the act of August 7, 1939, by extending the time limit until the expiration of the fiscal year 1942. S. 2322 proposes to remove the time limit by striking the time-limit provision.

The act of August 7, 1939, as originally proposed for consideration by the Congress, did not contain any time limitation, and the act of June 17, 1940, as introduced and recommended by this Department, proposed to remove the time limitation from the act of August 7, 1939, rather than to extend it for 1 year. In view of the fact that the plan authorized by these acts is working out to the satisfaction of the departments concerned, and, each year, is aiding in the rehabilitation of a number of low-income families, it is recommended that S. 2322 be given favorable consideration by the committee. The legislation, if enacted, will not involve additional appropriations.

The Bureau of the Budget advises that it has no objection to the submission of this report.

Sincerely,

GROVER B. HILL,
Assistant Secretary.



Union Calendar No. 841

77TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 2322

[Report No. 2326]

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 16, 1942

Referred to the Committee on the Public Lands

JULY 9, 1942

Reported with amendments, committed to the Committee of the Whole House
on the state of the Union, and ordered to be printed

[Insert the part printed in italic]

AN ACT

To remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That the Act of August 7, 1939 (Public, Numbered 307,
4 Seventy-sixth Congress, first session), as amended by the
5 Act of June 17, 1940 (Public, Numbered 636, Seventy-sixth
6 Congress, third session), and as amended by the Act of May
7 28, 1941 (Public, Numbered 77, Seventy-seventh Congress,
8 first session), is hereby further amended by striking out "dur-

1 ing the fiscal year 1942", *and by inserting in lieu thereof*
2 "*during the fiscal year 1943*".

Amend the title so as to read: "An Act to extend the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal Reclamation projects."

Attest:

EDWIN A. HALSEY,

Secretary.



77TH CONGRESS
2d Session

S. 2322

[Report No. 2326]

AN ACT

To remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects.

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July 21

employees of educational, religious, eleemosynary, philanthropic, and cultural institutions, establishments, and agencies, commonly known as the Hatch Act.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

Mr. SHEPPARD. Mr. Speaker, I reserve the right to object, and ask an explanation of the bill.

Mr. HANCOCK. Mr. Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that the bill be passed over without prejudice.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection?

There was no objection.

AUTHORIZING THE INCORPORATED TOWN OF PETERSBURG, ALASKA, TO UNDERTAKE CERTAIN MUNICIPAL PUBLIC WORKS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 6876, to authorize the incorporated town of Petersburg, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, including the construction of a dam and improvements to the hydroelectric plant and system, improvements to the water system, construction and equipment of a municipal hospital, and construction of a municipal building and town hall, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding a total of \$150,000.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the incorporated town of Petersburg, Territory of Alaska, is hereby authorized and empowered to undertake and construct the municipal works, improvements, and buildings hereinafter specified, to wit: Construction of a dam and improvements to the hydroelectric plant and system at a cost not exceeding \$50,000; improvements to the water system at a cost not exceeding \$35,000; construction and equipment of a municipal hospital at a cost not exceeding \$40,000; construction of a municipal building and town hall at a cost not exceeding \$25,000; and for such purposes to issue bonds in any amount not exceeding the aggregate of \$150,000, the same to be in excess of the present statutory debt limit of the town of Petersburg, as provided by the act entitled "An act to authorize municipal corporations in the Territory of Alaska to incur bonded indebtedness, and for other purposes," approved May 28, 1936 (49 Stat. 1388): *Provided*, That nothing herein shall be construed as to prevent or preclude the said town from incurring other indebtedness up to but not beyond the limits prescribed by the aforesaid act of May 28, 1936, without regard to the bonded indebtedness herein authorized.

Sec. 2. Before such bonds shall be issued, a special election shall be ordered by the common council of the town of Petersburg, Alaska, at which election the question of whether such indebtedness should be incurred and such bonds shall be issued in any amount not exceeding \$150,000 for the purposes hereinbefore set forth, shall be submitted to the qualified electors of the said town of Petersburg, whose names appear on the last assessment roll of record of said town for the purpose of municipal taxation. The form of ballot shall be such that such electors may vote for or against the issuance of bonds not exceeding the amounts herein specified for the separate purposes herein specified; that is to say, they shall vote upon the issuance of bonds for each of the projects herein mentioned, separately. Not less than 20 days' notice of such election shall be given by posting notices of the same in three conspicuous places within the corporate limits of the town of Petersburg, Alaska, one of which shall

be at the front door of the United States post office in the town of Petersburg. The election notice shall state the date of election, it shall describe the polling place or places, the times when the same shall be open, and it shall state that the bonds of the town or city in any amount not exceeding \$150,000 in the aggregate, are proposed to be issued for the purposes herein specified. The registration for such election, the manner of conducting the same, and the canvass of the returns of said election shall be as nearly as practicable, in accordance with the requirements of law for general or special elections in said town of Petersburg. Such bonds shall be issued to raise money for the purposes herein authorized, only upon condition that not less than 55 percent of the votes cast at such election in said town shall be in favor of the issuance of said bonds for the purposes specified.

Sec. 3. The bonds herein authorized shall be coupon bonds and they shall be negotiable instruments for all purposes, and they shall bear such date or dates and be in such denomination of denominations, mature in such amounts and at such time or times, not exceeding 20 years from the date thereof, be payable at such place or places and be sold at either public or private sale, be redeemable or nonredeemable before maturity either with or without premium, and carry registration privileges as to either principal and interest, or principal only, as may be prescribed by the common council of the town of Petersburg, Alaska. The bonds shall bear the signatures of the mayor and the clerk of said town and shall have impressed thereon the official seal of said town. The coupons to be annexed to such bonds shall bear the facsimile signatures of the mayor and of the clerk of said town. In case any of the officers whose signatures or countersignatures appear on the bonds shall cease to be such officers before delivery of such bonds, said signatures or countersignatures, whether manual or facsimile, shall nevertheless be valid and sufficient for all purposes, the same as if said officers had remained in office until such delivery. Said bonds shall bear interest at a rate to be fixed by the common council of the town of Petersburg not to exceed 5 percent per annum, payable semiannually, and said bonds shall be sold at not less than par plus accrued interest.

Sec. 4. The bonds herein authorized to be issued shall be general obligations of said town of Petersburg, payable as to both principal and interest from ad valorem taxes and general revenues which shall be levied upon all the taxable property within the corporate limits of such municipality, including license taxes, in an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest of such bonds as the same shall become due and payable. The town of Petersburg is hereby authorized and granted the further right to pay the bonds authorized for the construction of a dam and the improvements to the hydroelectric system and for the improvements to the water system from net revenues received from the operation of those municipal utilities, and the town is further authorized to pledge the revenues from such utilities after all necessary expenses of maintenance and operation shall have been paid, in an amount sufficient to pay the principal and interest of such bonds as the same shall become due and payable. No bonds authorized to be issued for any one of the purposes herein specified in section 1 shall be used for any of the other purposes specified in such section.

Sec. 5. Any ordinance of the town of Petersburg, Alaska, authorizing the issuance of these bonds or fixing the terms and covenants thereof, or both, may contain covenants by the town in order to protect and safeguard the security and rights of the holders of these bonds.

Sec. 6. No part of the funds arising from the sale of any or all of the bonds authorized by this act shall be used for any purpose or purposes other than those specified in this

act and authorized at the election authorizing the issuance of the same. The bonds shall be sold only when and in such amounts as the common council of the town of Petersburg shall direct, and the proceeds thereof shall be used only for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned in the manner herein prescribed and under the orders and direction of the common council of the town of Petersburg, from time to time, as such proceeds may be required for such purposes.

Sec. 7. If the common council of the town of Petersburg, Alaska, shall deem it advisable, any or all of the bonds, the issuance of which is authorized by this act, may be refunded, and refunding bonds may be issued in exchange for said outstanding bonds, or may be sold at not less than par, at public or private sale, and the proceeds of such sale shall be used for the payment of the bonds being refunded: *Provided*, That such refunding bonds shall bear an interest rate not greater than the bonds being refunded, and the refunding bonds may mature at any time but not later than the limit of the maturity date of the bonds herein authorized, and they shall be payable in such amounts and at such times and places as the common council of the town of Petersburg shall prescribe.

Sec. 8. The said town of Petersburg, Alaska, is hereby authorized to enter into contracts with the United States of America, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, under any of the laws of the United States enacted to encourage public works, for the relief of unemployment, or for any other purpose, for the sale of bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this act, or for the acceptance of a grant of money to aid the town of Petersburg in financing any public works; and to enter into contracts with any person or persons, or corporations, public or private, for the sale of such bonds, and such contracts may contain such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon by and between the common council of the town of Petersburg, Alaska, and the United States of America, or any agency or instrumentality thereof, or any such purchaser.

With the following committee amendments:

Page 2, lines 4, 5, 6, strike out "construction of a municipal building and town hall at a cost not exceeding \$25,000;".

Page 2, line 7, strike out "\$150,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$125,000."

Page 2, line 22, strike out "\$150,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$125,000."

Page 3, line 15, strike out "\$150,000" and insert in lieu thereof "\$125,000."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title of the bill was amended to read: "A bill to authorize the incorporated town of Petersburg, Alaska, to undertake certain municipal public works, including the construction of a dam and improvements to the hydroelectric plant and system, improvements to the water system, and construction and equipment of a municipal hospital, and for such purposes to issue bonds in any sum not exceeding a total of \$125,000."

SUSPENDING CERTAIN REQUIREMENTS OF THE FEDERAL REGISTER ACT AND AUTHORIZING A CUMULATIVE SUPPLEMENT TO THE CODE OF FEDERAL REGULATIONS

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7162, to suspend for the duration of the

war certain requirements of section 11 (a) of the Federal Register Act of 1935.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the provisions contained in the first sentence of section 11 (a) of the Federal Register Act (act of July 26, 1935, 49 Stat. 503, as amended, U. S. C., title 44, sec. 311) are hereby suspended until such time after the termination of the present war as the Administrative Committee of the Federal Register shall determine. The publication of a cumulative supplement to the Code of Federal Regulations instead of a new codification, prepared under the supervision of the Division of the Federal Register pursuant to the provisions of subsections 11 (c) and 11 (d) of the Federal Register Act, is hereby authorized.

SEC. 2. The first sentence of section 11 (a) of the Federal Register Act (act of July 26, 1935, 49 Stat. 503, as amended, U. S. C., title 44, sec. 311) is hereby amended by inserting the phrase "or on the same date of every fifth year thereafter" before the period at the end thereof.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE NATIONALITY ACT OF 1940 TO PRESERVE THE NATIONALITY OF CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7152, to amend the Nationality Act of 1940 to preserve the nationality of citizens residing abroad.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That chapter IV of the Nationality Act of 1940, section 409, is amended to read as follows:

"Sec. 409. Nationality shall not be lost under the provisions of section 404 or 407 of this act until the expiration of 4 years following the date of the approval of this act: *Provided, however,* That a naturalized person who shall have become subject to the presumption that he has ceased to be an American citizen as provided for in the second paragraph of section 2 of the act of March 2, 1907 (34 Stat. 1228), and who shall not have overcome it under the rules in effect immediately preceding the date of the approval of this act, shall continue to be subject to such presumption for the period of 2 years following the date of the approval of this act unless it is overcome during such period."

With the following committee amendment:

Page 2, line 5, strike out the word "two" and insert the word "four."

The committee amendment was agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be engrossed and read a third time, was read the third time and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

REMOVING THE TIME LIMIT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN THE BUREAU OF RECLAMATION AND THE FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF FARM UNITS ON PUBLIC LANDS UNDER FEDERAL RECLAMATION PROJECTS

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2322, to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public

lands under Federal reclamation projects.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act of August 7, 1939 (Public, No. 307, 76th Cong., 1st sess.), as amended by the act of June 17, 1940 (Public, No. 636, 76th Cong., 3d sess.), and as amended by the act of May 28, 1941 (Public, No. 77, 77th Cong., 1st sess.), is hereby further amended by striking out "during the fiscal year 1942."

With the following committee amendments:

On page 1, line 9, after the figures "1942", strike out the period and insert a comma and the words "and by inserting in lieu thereof 'during the fiscal year 1943'."

The committee amendments were agreed to.

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

The title of the bill was amended to read: "A bill to extend the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal Reclamation projects."

JURISDICTION OVER CERTAIN LANDS IN THE ISLE ROYALE NATIONAL PARK

The Clerk called the next bill, S. 2362, relating to the jurisdiction over certain lands in the Isle Royale National Park.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the act entitled "An act to provide for the addition of certain lands to the Isle Royale National Park, in the State of Michigan, and for other purposes," approved March 6, 1942, is hereby amended by striking out the words "Secretary of the Treasury," wherever they appear in such act, and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Secretary of the Navy."

The bill was ordered to be read a third time, was read the third time, and passed, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table.

AMENDING THE CANAL ZONE CODE

The Clerk called the next bill, H. R. 7188, to amend the Canal Zone Code.

There being no objection, the Clerk read the bill, as follows:

Be it enacted, etc., That the second paragraph of section 92 of title 2 of the Canal Zone Code, approved June 19, 1934, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"On and after July 1, 1932, no employee to whom this article applies who shall have reached the retirement age prescribed for automatic separation from the service, shall be continued in such service, notwithstanding any provision of law or regulation to the contrary: *Provided,* That the President may, by Executive order, exempt from the provisions of this paragraph any person when, in his judgment, the public interest so requires: *Provided further,* That no person separated from the service who is receiving an annuity under the provisions of this section or section 93 of this title shall be eligible again to appointment to any appointive office, position, or employment to which this article applies, or under the United States or of the government of the District of Columbia unless the appointing authority determines that he is possessed of special qualifications, in which event payment of his

annuity shall be terminated during the period of his appointment; and any such person whose annuity is terminated, shall, upon the termination of his appointment, have his subsequent annuity rights determined under the provisions of law in effect at the time of such termination: *Provided further,* That this paragraph shall not apply to any person named in any act of Congress providing for the continuance of such person in the service."

Sec. 2. That section 95 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, is hereby repealed, and in lieu thereof the following is substituted:

"SEC. 95. Annuity on separation from service before becoming eligible for retirement: (a) Should any employee to whom this article applies, after having served for a total period of not less than 5 years and before becoming eligible for retirement become separated from the service, such employee shall be paid a deferred annuity beginning at the age of 62 years, computed as provided in the first paragraph of section 96 of this title: *Provided,* That any such person involuntarily separated from the service not by removal for cause on charges of misconduct or delinquency may elect to receive an immediate annuity beginning at the age of 55 or at the date of separation from the service if subsequent to that age having a value equal to the present worth of a deferred annuity beginning at the age of 62 years, or at age of separation if subsequent to age 62, computed as provided in section 96 of this title: *Provided further,* That nothing in this article shall be so construed as to prohibit the refund of deductions, deposits, or redeposits made prior to the effective date of this act with interest thereon, or of any voluntary contributions made under the provisions of section 99 of this title, as amended, with interest: *And provided further,* That all moneys, except voluntary contributions, so refunded an employee must be redeposited with interest before such employee may derive any annuity benefits based on the service covered by the refund.

"(b) Should an annuitant under the provisions of this section be reemployed in a position included in the provisions of this article, the annuity and any right to an immediate or deferred annuity as provided herein shall cease as of the date of such employment. If such annuitant is reemployed in any position in the service of the United States or the District of Columbia, not within the provisions of this article, annuity payments shall be discontinued during the period of such employment, and resumed in the same amount upon termination of such employment.

"(c) Interest shall be allowed on the amount credited to such separated employee's individual account in the retirement fund at 3 percent compounded on June 30 of each year until the beginning date of annuity."

Sec. 3. That the second paragraph of section 96 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, is amended by striking out the colon after the words "in computing the annuity under paragraph (3) hereof, and divided by 40," and inserting in lieu thereof a semicolon, and by inserting the following clause after the semicolon: "nor be less than an amount equal to the average annual basic salary, pay, or compensation received by the employee during any 5 consecutive years of allowable service at the option of the employee, multiplied by the number of years of service, not exceeding 35 years, and divided by 70."

Sec. 4. That paragraph (b) of section 101 of title 2, Canal Zone Code, is stricken out, and there is inserted in lieu thereof the following:

"(b) In the case of any employee to whom this article applies who shall be transferred to a position not within the purview of this article, or who shall become absolutely separated from the service before he shall have completed an aggregate of 5 years of service

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type. This program is now on the increase, with the goal for this winter set at 6,500,000 children. It represents an expenditure of about \$25,000,000.

Purchases for the direct distribution of surplus foods for the last fiscal year totaled about \$67,000,000. The rate of purchase this year is lower. But demand is increasing, particularly in (1) flood-stricken farm areas of East Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, and Arkansas; (2) areas where the defense program has produced little employment; (3) areas where the defense program is already resulting, and is likely to result further, in substantial disemployment, due to the nature of local industry, priorities, strategic material shortages, etc.

It is important to maintain the framework of this type of machinery because direct distribution is one of the simplest ways to supply foodstuffs for the destitute, to quickly eliminate market gluts, and to meet serious post-war situations arising out of reduced national income, increased unemployment, and lower farm prices.

Relief-milk distribution: Still another activity is relief-milk distribution. Reduced-milk-price programs now are carried on at an expenditure rate of about \$12,000,000 a year. This framework, both on surplus disposal and nutritional grounds, needs to be expanded. It is needed to carry off excess milk which may result from the production-goal program, and this outlet is needed in connection with price support assurances given in connection with cheese, evaporated milk, and dry skim milk. On nutritional grounds Federal policy probably should be geared to some assured minimum milk allowance in this country for every growing child, nursing or pregnant mother, etc.

The Surplus Marketing Administration and the farmer: The other coordinate activity of the Surplus Marketing Administration relates to the farmer and agricultural marketing. As previously mentioned, some of the pressure of the problem of surplus commodities has been relieved by lend-lease purchases. Yet the problem is not squarely met, because lend-lease needs do not necessarily coincide with our surpluses nor are they timed nor flexible enough to meet sudden shifts in market supply.

These new factors are injected into the picture: The Government has made commitments to the farmers to obtain certain production increases. Necessarily this involves great risks to the farmer because increasing or decreasing farm production is not an exact, but a hazardous, process. It is not unlikely that production goals will be overshot for individual commodities in individual areas at certain times. There are many commodities where production in quantitative terms cannot be forecast because of the weather and other factors. For instance, it is possible to increase many vegetable crops by as much as 30 or 40 percent. Also, it is desirable to meet unusual market situations such as are constantly arising.

The Government has a moral commitment to support prices of the commodities which it has encouraged farmers to produce in greater quantity. The program of the Surplus Marketing Administration is a flexible framework for support in any contingency. Having machinery and funds available which can promptly move price-depressing surpluses is of extreme importance because of the large number and variety of products produced on American farms. The impact of demand and price is not equal for all.

CONCLUSION

To me, the conclusion is inescapable that almost the full impact of the recommendations of the majority of the committee would, if enacted, fall almost entirely on the very lowest income groups among our population. This action would be unwise in time of peace;

confronted with total war which may be of long duration, I regard it as a grave error in policy.

High morale—in fact, the very essence of dynamic democracy—is dependent upon a whole nation enjoying at least a minimum of the necessities and comforts of life. All the social legislation of the past decades, all of the trends toward greater public assistance for the underprivileged have had the wholesome effect of tending to make democracy a reality in America. To the extent that the programs have been successful they have given hope to millions that some day equality of opportunity may be achieved.

To cripple or destroy the efforts which have thus far been made in this direction will have an adverse effect upon morale at the very time when we should be redoubling our efforts to build it up. To accept the report of the majority of the committee will shake the confidence of millions of people that the sacrifices of war are to be equitably apportioned among all sections of the population.

The recommendations to economize at the expense of low-income families and the unemployed are in the face of widespread continuing need in large sections of our Nation. It is a well recognized fact that war-industry orders have for the most part been concentrated in a few areas. Nor do higher farm prices answer the problems of many of the people in these States. The fact is that in many States, especially the States of the South, many farmers' crops have been so meager that they are in a more desperate situation than has been true for the past several years.

Curtailement of nonessential industries has had the effect of putting many of our people out of work. The war boom has created a sort of prosperity in some sections of the Nation, but it has caused serious and ruinous dislocations in others. In towns and cities where there have been no war-industry controls, skilled workers have picked up their belongings and moved to centers having war contracts. As a result, new ghost towns are appearing overnight all over America.

In effect, the committee is recommending to take from the many who have not benefited from the war-industry effort the small aids which up to now have been provided. This will pile injury on top of injury. First we locate war contracts in a few States to the exclusion of the thousands of small firms and small communities. This drains off the key workers of the excluded areas and leaves them in weakened condition. We are asked to take from them such Government aids that remain. If they had need of Government aids before these new dislocations occurred, they have greater need of them now.

No one can disagree with the general objective of reducing waste and all nonessential expenditures of Government. The crux of the matter is "What is nonessential?" and "Where is the waste?" My own view is that the various social programs which the majority of the committee would eliminate are vital to the successful conduct of total war. The entire civil arm of the Government will spend in this fiscal year \$6,600,000,000. Defense and war will cost at least \$21,000,000,000. It is my contention that the majority report attempts to save at the spigot by drastic curtailement of essential aid to the underprivileged while the waste occurs at the bung-hole of war and defense.

ROBERT M. LA FOLLETTE, Jr.

ENROLLED BILLS PRESENTED

Mr. TRUMAN (for Mrs. CARAWAY), from the Committee on Enrolled Bills, reported that on July 23, 1942, that committee presented to the President of the United States the following enrolled bills:

S. 1075. An act for the relief of George S. Geer;

S. 1667. An act for the relief of Mike Chetkovich; and

S. 2362. An act relating to the jurisdiction over certain lands in the Isle Royale National Park.

BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTION INTRODUCED

Bills and a joint resolution were introduced, read the first time, and, by unanimous consent, the second time, and referred as follows:

By Mr. McNARY:

S. 2630. A bill for the relief of Christine Lund; to the Committee on Claims.

By Mr. WALSH:

S. 2681. A bill for the relief of William Kovatis; to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. REYNOLDS:

S. 2682. A bill to authorize the Secretary of War to exchange certain lands of the United States located within the Fort De Russey Military Reservation, Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, for certain land at Barbers Point, Oahu, owned by the Territory of Hawaii; to the Committee on Military Affairs.

By Mr. NYE:

S. 2633. A bill to relieve newspapers and periodical publications which have voluntarily suspended publication for the duration of the war from payment of second-class mailing fees upon resumption of publication; to the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads

(Mr. LEE (for himself, Mr. THOMAS of Utah, Mr. BRIDGES, Mr. JOHNSON of Colorado, and Mr. GURNEY) introduced Senate Joint Resolution 156, which was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs and appears under a separate heading.)

HOUSE BILL REFERRED

The bill (H. R. 7416) to provide for a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence and serving within the continental United States was read twice by its title and referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

AMENDMENTS TO THE REVENUE BILL

Mr. GUFFEY submitted two amendments intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7378) to provide revenue, and for other purposes, which were referred to the Committee on Finance and ordered to be printed.

VOTING PRIVILEGE FOR MEMBERS OF THE ARMED FORCES

Mr. PEPPER submitted an amendment intended to be proposed by him to the bill (H. R. 7416) to provide for a method of voting, in time of war, by members of the land and naval forces absent from the place of their residence and serving within the continental United States, which was referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections and ordered to be printed.

REMOVAL OF TIME LIMIT FOR COOPERATION BETWEEN BUREAU OF RECLAMATION AND FARM SECURITY ADMINISTRATION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CERTAIN FARM UNITS

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2322) to remove the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the

development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects, which were, in line 9, after "1942", to insert a comma and "and by inserting in lieu thereof 'during the fiscal year 1943'", and to amend the title so as to read: "An act to extend the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal reclamation projects."

Mr. BARKLEY. Mr. President, at the request of the author of the bill, the Senator from Montana [Mr. WHEELER], I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House.

The motion was agreed to.

AWARD OF MEDALS OF HONOR, DISTINGUISHED SERVICE MEDALS, AND NAVY CROSSES

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate the amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill (S. 2456) to amend the act approved February 4, 1919 (40 Stat. 1056), entitled "An act to provide for the award of medals of honor, distinguished-service medals, and Navy crosses, and for other purposes", so as to change the conditions for the award of medals, and for other purposes", which were, on page 2, line 6, after "to" to insert "the"; on page 3, line 8, to strike out "7" and insert "6"; page 3, after line 12, to insert:

SEC. 5. That the President be, and he hereby is, further authorized to present, but not in the name of Congress, a medal to be known as the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, of appropriate design with accompanying ribbon, together with a rosette or other device to be worn in lieu thereof, to any person who while serving in any capacity with the United States Navy or Marine Corps, including the Naval Reserve or Marine Corps Reserve, shall have, since December 6, 1941, distinguished himself or herself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy, or to any person to whom the Secretary of the Navy has heretofore awarded a letter of commendation for heroism, regardless of the date of such act of heroism, who makes application for such medal. No additional pay shall be payable under section 6 for service rendered prior to the date of the enactment of this section by virtue of the award of a Navy and Marine Corps medal based upon any act of heroism performed prior to December 7, 1941.

On page 3, line 13, to strike out "5" and insert "6"; on page 3, line 15, to strike out "or a silver star medal" and insert "silver star medal, or a Navy and Marine Corps Medal"; on page 3, line 20, to strike out "or silver star medal" and insert "silver star medal, or a Navy and Marine Corps Medal"; on page 4, line 1, to strike out "6" and insert "7"; on page 4, line 3, after "medal" to insert "or one Navy and Marine Corps Medal"; on page 4, line 6, to strike out "or silver star medal" and insert "silver star medal, or a Navy and Marine Corps Medal"; on page 4, line 10, to strike out "7" and insert "8"; on page 4, lines 14 and 15, to strike out "and silver star medals" and insert "silver star medals, and Navy and Marine Corps Medals"; on page 4, line 21, to strike out "or silver star medal" and insert "silver star medal, or a Navy and Marine Corps Medal"; on page 4, line 26, to strike out

"8" and insert "9"; on page 5, line 2, after "medal", to insert "Navy and Marine Corps Medal"; on page 5, line 11, to strike out "9" and insert "10"; on page 5, lines 21 and 22, to strike out all after "honorable:" over to and including "Department" in line 12, on page 6, and insert "Provided further, That in cases of persons now in the naval service for whom the award of the medal of honor, distinguished-service medal, or Navy cross, has been recommended in full compliance with then existing regulations, but on account of services which, though insufficient fully to justify the award of the medal of honor, the distinguished-service medal, or the Navy cross, appears to have been such as to justify the award of the silver star medal, or the Navy and Marine Corps Medal hereinbefore provided, such cases may be considered and acted upon under the provisions of this act authorizing the award of the silver star medal or the Navy and Marine Corps Medal, notwithstanding that said services may have been rendered more than 5 years before said cases shall have been considered as authorized by this proviso, but all consideration or any action upon any of said cases shall be based exclusively upon official records now on file in the Navy Department"; on page 6, line 13, to strike out "10" and insert "11"; on page 6, line 17, after "duty", to insert "the"; on page 6, lines 18 and 19, to strike out "distinguished flying cross, and the silver star medal" and insert "distinguished-service medal, silver star medal, and the Navy and Marine Corps Medal"; and on page 6, after line 22, to insert:

SEC. 2. That section 1407 of the Revised Statutes (act of May 17, 1864, ch. 89, sec. 3, 13 Stat. 79, 80); the act of May 4, 1898, No. 30 (30 Stat. 741), and the act of March 3, 1901, chapter 850 (31 Stat. 1099), are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. The act of March 3, 1915 (38 Stat. 931), is hereby amended by striking therefrom the following:

"The President of the United States is hereby empowered to prepare a suitable medal of honor to be awarded to any officer of the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard who shall have distinguished himself in battle or displayed extraordinary heroism in the line of his profession."

Mr. WALSH. I move that the Senate concur in the amendments of the House. The motion was agreed to.

RADIO ADDRESS BY HON. CORDELL HULL—EDITORIAL FROM THE BALTIMORE SUN (S. DOC. NO. 240)

Mr. McKELLAR. Mr. President, on July 22 the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, delivered a very remarkable address which was broadcast over a world-wide network. In my opinion, it was one of the finest addresses of its kind ever delivered. It was timely, and I hope that every Senator will read it. At this time I ask unanimous consent to have the address printed as a Senate document, and also to have printed with it and as a part of my remarks an editorial from the Baltimore Sun entitled "Mr. Hull Takes Stock." I think both should be printed together as a document.

The VICE PRESIDENT. Is there objection? The Chair hears none, and it is so ordered.

The editorial from the Baltimore Sun of the 24th instant is as follows:

MR. HULL TAKES STOCK

Mr. Roosevelt, Mr. Churchill, Mr. Stalin, and Gen. Chiang Kai-shek carry between them the great responsibility of directing the war effort; which is as it should be. But more and more we are beginning to see that the philosophy of the war and of the peace which will follow it has been committed to the hands of Mr. Cordell Hull.

Mr. Hull's speech of last night, addressed to all the world, our friends as well as our foes, was a forceful restatement of the causes of the war and of the ends for which we are fighting. But the careful listener could not but see that what Mr. Hull really did was to restate, in more precise and more burning words, the doctrines of human freedom and human dignity which have been the mainspring of his political philosophy from the beginning of his career.

Procuring the men and materials of war, transporting them to the places where they are needed, and deciding on the manner of their use—these are the burdens laid upon those whom we call men of action: executives and leaders in the narrower sense. Such men must have great capacity for the balancing of immediate forces, the weighing of immediate chances, the making of quick decisions. But behind and beyond such men there must be men of another sort—men in whom principle takes precedence over opportunism; men who can on occasion withdraw themselves from the melee and take stock of the situation as a whole.

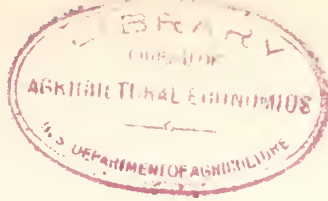
It is not often that the two sets of qualities are combined in one individual. Woodrow Wilson came reasonably close to it, but he failed when the final test came. He had the philosophic vision, but he did not have the skill in sharp trading which was required at the last moment, and so he failed when the final test came. The peoples who believe in liberty so ardently that they are willing to fight and die for it are better served in the present crisis. For they have shrewd, competent leaders with practical minds, able to make wise decisions almost by instinct. But they have in the background, emerging when necessary, a man whose foresight enabled him to see in advance the perils which threatened, to judge their nature, and to estimate their power. His foresight enabled him, also, to formulate the philosophical weapons by which the tyrants could be fought and by which they would ultimately be confounded and reduced to impotence.

There is drama in the fashion in which the rather simple, old-fashioned ideas of world order which Mr. Hull has always cherished have come to be more and more the passionate creed of the United Nations. The Atlantic Charter, the first joint declaration of Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Churchill, was nothing more than a formulation of the basic ideas underlying Mr. Hull's world outlook. The maneuverings which preceded Pearl Harbor were an expression of the Hull doctrine in opposition to the doctrine of conquest and enslavement. The outcome of those maneuvers was precisely the outcome which Mr. Hull had privately predicted. He knew, before most of us, that there was no possible avenue of compromise between banditry and order.

Last night, in his impassioned but completely ordered address, Mr. Hull expanded his doctrine to cover not only the struggle in which we are now engaged but to cover also the world which the United Nations must unite to rebuild after the end of the struggle. From this time henceforth none will be able to say that the United Nations do not know what they are fighting for. They know now.

The United Nations are fighting, first, to extirpate banditry and conquest from the in-

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[PUBLIC LAW 691—77TH CONGRESS]

[CHAPTER 540—2D SESSION]

[S. 2322]

AN ACT

To extend the time limit for cooperation between the Bureau of Reclamation and the Farm Security Administration in the development of farm units on public lands under Federal Reclamation projects.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act of August 7, 1939 (Public, Numbered 307, Seventy-sixth Congress, first session), as amended by the Act of June 17, 1940 (Public, Numbered 636, Seventy-sixth Congress, third session), and as amended by the Act of May 28, 1941 (Public, Numbered 77, Seventy-seventh Congress, first session), is hereby further amended by striking out "during the fiscal year 1942", and by inserting in lieu thereof "during the fiscal year 1943".

Approved, August 1, 1942.

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